The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY. HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. II, NO. 303. BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing Aboua	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
26th Dec. to 1915.	Caledonia	8000	....	..
2nd Jan.	Salsette	6000	Malwa ..	11000
9th "	India	8000	.... ..	..
16th "	Salsette	6000	Morea ..	11000
22nd "	Arabia	8000	.... ..	..
30th "	Salsette	6000	Maloja ..	12500
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	.... ..	..

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM.
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Wakasa Maru	K. Itsuno.	6265	15th. Dec.	26th. Dec.
Colombo Maru.	O.Sakamoto.	4709	21st Dec.	31st. Dec.
Tenshima Maru	E. Combes	6712	17th. Dec.	23rd Dec.
HakushikaMaru	Naguchi.	4543	30th. Dec.	11th.Jan.15

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Do not try to endure that nerve-racking cough. Zymole Trokeys will stop it and remove the irritation. They dispel hoarseness and strengthen the throat.

180—B7.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Manchester ..	5,551	5th Jan.	22nd March
City of Paris	9,239	20th. March	12th April.
City of Cairo ..	7,700	10th April	1st May
City of Karachi . ..	5,573	....	

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st. class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
Londonvia Marseilles	653	1,091	489	789
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.	..	999	..	737

Rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration without notice.
Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000
Head Office
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box. 141.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes
DUMRA, 1,695 Mon. 21st Dec. 11a.m., †P. B.
LHASA, 2,184, Fri. 25th December, *Direct. (D. and C. M.
CHAKDARA, 3,080 Sat. 26th Dec.

†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.
*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "CHAKDARA," 3,080 tons, on Sat. 26th December, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "VIRAWA" 3,360 tons, about 24th December, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

21st December, 1914.

CHRISTMAS 1914
ORDERS NOW REGISTERED
AT
FELICE CORNAGLIA'S
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER & CATERER.
BOMBAY & POONA.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Telegrams:—CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

I C O

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our.—
I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED Oil have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent percent. value of their money but more.
I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.
I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families, hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and M s. Walness (Miraj); Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., (Collector of Surat.) Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur); Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO. LTD.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK. LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorized and Issued ...Rs. 20,06,000
Capital Subscribed Rs.19,56,000
Capital Paid up .....Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 10,60,000
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, Patiala, Jamoo and Srinagar.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

Incorporated in England.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 294

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

SAILING FOR 1914.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Castalia"	6,388	.. ..	28th December 14.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S. Circassia	6,722	C. F. Osborne,	2nd Jan.19
S.S. "Massilia"	5,091	J. Thompson	9th. Feb.1915
S.S. "Olympia"	5,124	J.L. Henderson	24thFeb.1915
S.S. "Scindia"	5,106	Wm. Kelso	14th March.1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6,388	J. Kinnaird	25th March.1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6,388	....	11th April.1915
S "Circassia"	6,722	C.F.Osborne	E.N.R.26thAprl.1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	448	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	..	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	858	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.
Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p.m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.
Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES.	B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street
P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439.

CALL OF CHRISTMAS
SILVER GOODS

EVERY ARTICLE IS HALL MARKED.

You will specially appreciate the array of serviceable and decorative articles we are offering for sale and which contribute so conspicuously to the elegance, charm and comforts of the home and which also form such an impressive feature of modern home life. We offer goods for sale which, as presents, are suitable for all occasions—

CEREMONIAL AND COMPLIMENTARY.

You will experience no difficulty nor will you end in a despairing purchase of something unsuitable at our establishment. No such difficulty will arise as we are showing an almost endless variety of artistic ware. If a WEDDING PRESENT is occupying your thoughts or is likely to do so in the immediate future, pieces of Silver, large or small, or a selection in the best electroplate, will form some attraction and may therefore be secured at once.

Having obtained at most advantageous prices a supply of Silver goods of High Class Quality from a High Class manufacturer in England, we are selling these goods at almost manufacturer's prices. Supplies, however, in this direction are limited, the number in selections being not at all large.

For flowers, for fruit, for iced drinks and ices, CUT GLASS is the most effective in the world.

Those attracted by artistic table service will view our designs of CUT GLASS with special interest. We have many sample pieces.

Come and see the display of fine workmanship and of beautiful decorative table ware all restrained by taste and full of graceful lines and refined feeling.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS & Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 19,250,000
HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Pengtien	Tiehling
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

TOTAL FUNDS.....£19,618,135
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,542,708

FIRE, LIFE,
MARINE, PROFITS
AND
MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—
G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary,
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY,
Or. T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents
Hummum St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

Office care and worries are quickly relieved by a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It soothes and quiets the nerves and clears the brain. 180—15.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results, 80, Esplanade Road. 832.

DR. H. HOLST, M.D., (Homoeopathic Physician) from Sweden, 309, Hornby Road, 11-1 and 2-4 p.m. Week days only. Chronic diseases treated (Skin diseases a speciality.) 4585

OUR XMAS SALE PRESENTS an unique opportunity. A great variety of jewellery, watches, electroplated ware, exposed at heavy reductions. A visit earnestly solicited. HORMASJI & CO. Watchmakers, Jewellers, Hornby Road, near Evans Fraser. 4769.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD.. Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454.

INCORPORATED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS' TRAINING Students having University qualifications and Accountants attached to Commercial Firms and Companies are admitted. Term from January next. For Particulars of Fees &c. Apply to The COMMERCIAL CORPORATION LTD., 53, Medows St., Fort, Bombay. 4770

WANTED.

WANTED a LADY TEACHER for five girls, English and Music essential. Meet Mrs. DINSHAH C/o K. R. Watcha, Patel Mansion, Gowalia Tank Road. 4756.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY to accompany a lady for singing one hour twice weekly. Reply stating terms, to Box No. 1106, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4791

WANTED a GRADUATE in SCIENCE for the SAWAJANIK HIGH SCHOOL, Surat. Apply with terms and testimonials, if any, to the HEAD MASTER.. 4619

WANTED EXPERT MECHANICAL MOTOR ENGINEER passed European preferred. Apply with testimonials to KOORASHI BROTHERS, Karachi. 4757

A EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSER will attend gentlemen at their residence by appointment. Telephone 2704 or by letter. H. GIAMCOMO, 58 Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Charge annas twelve. 3079

WANTED SERVICE by well educated Bengali as manager of Zamindari and landed properties in any part of India. Possessed of long experience in the line and expert knowledge of litigation. At present in the employment of a Zamindar. Apply to "LAND MANAGER, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3080

WANTED A LICENSED PLUMBER for the ANDHERI WATER SUPPLY, who in addition to his pay will be permitted to undertake private work. Pay according to qualifications. None but experienced hands need apply to the Undersigned with copies of testimonials.
H. C. CROSSLE,
Engineer-in-Charge,
Salsette Building Sites,
Andheri.
Andheri, 19th December, 1914. 3002

REQUIRED a State Surgeon. Salary up to Rs. 600 according to qualifications and free furnished house. Those educated in Europe will be preferred. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st of January 1915, and must be accompanied by copies of testimonials and photographs which will not be returned.
THE HOME MINISTER,
Alwar State,
3051 (Rajputana).

WANTED the services of retired VETERINARY ASSISTANTS for duty with Supply and Transport Corps during present war. Applicants will not be enrolled or attested, nor liable to go on Field Service. Pay Rs. 50 per mensem in addition to pension they may be drawing and compensation for dearness of provisions, or compensation in lieu of rations. Applicants should state age, and where employed before retirement and be accompanied by certificate of physical fitness for duty in Cantonments.
Apply to THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORT, 4th (Quetta) Division, Quetta. 3090

WANTED.

WANTED GRADUATES for the PROPRIETARY HIGH SCHOOL, AHMEDABAD. Apply stating terms to the PROPRIETORS. 4799

KASHMIR.—Required a few PAYING GUESTS in Srinagar for winter months. Gulmarg in early spring. Apply to Box No. 1062 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4608

WANTED.—Intelligent and Experienced COMPOUNDER for FIRST CLASS DISPENSARY in Bombay. Good pay. Man with experience at any of well-known European Chemist-firms preferred. Apply sharp with testimonials to Box No. 1101, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4775

WANTED a qualified LADY SUPDTT. for Walter Female Hospital, Tonk, Pay Rs. 250—300 per mensem, free quarters and conveyance. Apply with testimonials to RAI BAHADUR LALA MOTI LAL, Financial Member, State Council, Tonk (Rajputana). 3088

WANTED BUYERS for Kerosine and Crude oil engines, Flour Mills, Rice Mills, Oil Mills and machinery of different classes.
AGENTS also wanted.
RAJA & CO.,
77, Apollo Street,
Bombay. 4643

EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS WANTED.—THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL GHORA GALI near MURREE. 1st ASSISTANT MISTRESS 125-5-150. English Trained and Certificated or British University Degree. Assistant Mistress 100. Kindergarten Mistress 100. Both trained and certificated. Government Pensionable posts. Apply. Rev. The Principal. 4794

QUETTA CLUB.—REQUIRED two ABDARS who must be fully acquainted with their duties and be able to read and write English and keep bar accounts.
Only men with experience need apply.
B. LEICESTER,
Hony. Secretary,
Quetta Club, Ltd.
3089

FOR SALE.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4704

A Confidential Bay Waler Gelding broken to Harness and Saddle, upto weight, Rs. 800, also one Canoe-shaped victoria in good condition, Rs. 750 near offers accepted. Apply to—
VETERINARY SURGEON-IN-CHARGE,
Wellington Mews,
4799 Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—OLIVER TYPEWRITERS No. 3 Model Rs. 115 each, No. 5 Model Rs. 165 each. The above are in first class order and guaranteed having been thoroughly renovated.
W. H. THORNS & Co.,
369-371, Hornby Road,
4582 BOMBAY.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, for 12 months' with Servants' Diary, Wages Tables, numerous Household Hints, Receipts and Will Form by Gerald L. Chard at Rs. 1-8. From the Army and Navy Stores, Evans Fraser & Co., Bombay Tract & Book Society, L. M. Furtado & Co., Bombay, and The Scottish Mission Industries Co., Poona. 3040

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—SETNA LODGE, 20 Charni Road, Girgaum, near Allbless Baug, Top Floor. Spacious accommodation. Enquire on premises GLOBE DAIRY Co. 4731

TO LET—Offices, Medows Street, now occupied by Messrs. PESTANJI KELA & Co., Solicitors, from 1st January 1915, rent Rs. 235. Apply "S", 361, Hornby Road. 4612.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY TRAFFIC.

AN EXTRA PASSENGER TRAIN will run from Colaba to Surat and back as follows:—

ON 23RD DECEMBER.

Colaba	Dep: 22.15
Surat	Arr: 6. 0

ON 3RD JANUARY.

Surat	Dep: 14.30
Colaba	Arr: 21.2

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be closed from SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, till SATURDAY, the 16th proximo, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 10th December, 1914. 4699

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY, the 24th, 25th and 26th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 4732

NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE

CHRISTMAS 1914

HOLIDAY TICKETS.

REDUCED FARES.

I.—During the ensuing Christmas and New Year Holidays, the following concessions will be granted over the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway to 1st and 2nd class passengers from 12th to 31st December, 1914, inclusive, both in local and through-booking:—
Between any two B. B. and C. I. Railway stations over 100 miles apart.—1st and 2nd class return tickets at single fares for the double journey.
Between any two B. B. and C. I. Railway stations less than 100 miles apart.—1st and 2nd class return tickets on payment of single fares as for 101 miles.
These Return Tickets will be available for the completion of the return journey up to the midnight of the 14th January, 1915.
II.—Passengers holding these Return Tickets will have the option of travelling by the routes noted below:—
(a) The holder of a Return Ticket by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Broad-gauge route to Delhi from Bombay and stations north of Bombay as far as Baroda, will have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad or via Rutlam and Ajmer on either the outward or return journey.
(b) The holder of a Return Ticket to Delhi from any station south of Surat who may desire to extend his journey beyond Delhi to stations on the East Indian North Western, or Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway etc., may return via Agra or Muttra Junction and similarly the holder of a Return Ticket to Bhatinda may return via Delhi, Agra or Muttra Junction.
(c) The holder of a Return Ticket to Ajmer and stations north of Ajmer from Baroda or any station south of Baroda, may travel via Ahmedabad or via Rutlam and Baroda, on either the outward or return journey, fares being charged via Ahmedabad in either case.
(d) The holder of a Return Ticket from Bombay to Muttra Junction, Delhi or Agra Fort, by the B. B. and C. I. Railway (Broad or Metre-gauge route) may return by the G. I. P. Railway via Itarsi or vice versa, the fares being charged by the Broad-gauge route over the B. B. and C. I. Railway.
III.—Holders of these Return Tickets may break journey at one or more stations on the outward journey as well as on the return journey, provided they do not travel more than once over any length in the same direction.
IV.—Holders of concession tickets are not entitled to reserved accommodation.
V.—The concession is granted subject to the conditions that the Railway Company is held free from all risk and responsibility of all sorts for any loss, delay, accident, injury or damage that may occur to any person or persons who may be travelling or to the luggage which may be conveyed under this concession.
VI.—Refunds will not be allowed on unused return halves of these tickets. The tickets are not transferable.
VII.—Children above 3 years and under 12 years will be charged half the concession rates. In each case, fractions of an anna will be charged as one anna.
VIII.—This concession will not be allowed in addition to or in conjunction with any other concession.
IX.—Special Tours during the Christmas Holidays at concession rates can be arranged on application to the Office of the undersigned.
FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

HOUSE VALUATIONS FOR 1915-1916.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice, as required by section 160 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that the entries as required by clauses (a), (b), (c), and (d), of section 155 of the aforesaid Act have been completed as far as practicable, in the Ward Assessment Books for the several Wards of the City for the year 1915-16, and that the said Ward Assessment Books may be inspected at the office of the Municipal Assessor and Collector between the 21st Instant and 15th Proximo.
I also give notice, under section 162(1) of the aforesaid Act, that all complaints against the amount of any rateable value entered in the said Ward Assessment Books will be received in my office on or before the 15th January 1915.
Complaints must be made by the property owners themselves or by persons duly deputed to act for them in the matter under stamped Power of Attorney.
P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 21st December, 1914. 4796

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at annas eight per Preference Share, free of Income Tax for one year (20th March 1912, to 19th March 1913), will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after THURSDAY, the 7th January, 1915, between the hours of 11-30 a.m., and 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), except on Saturdays, when it will be paid between 11-30 a.m., and 1-30 p.m., to those Preference Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on 11th November 1914. Dividend warrants can be obtained by the Shareholders on production of their share Certificates.
By order of the Board,
HORMUSJEE SONS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th December, 1914. 4798

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the Superstructure of the New Dam at Bhatghar from foundation level to 20 ft. above ground level. The work is to be given out in 4 sections:—
Approximate value of each section Rs. 1,70,000
Earnest money .... Rs. 1,000
Forms of Tenders can be had from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Lake Whiting District at Bhatghar on payment of Rs. 2, on any day except Sundays and Holidays. Tenders should reach this office before 10th January 1915. Plans and Specifications of work can also be seen in the same office.
The Chief Engineer reserves the right to accept or reject any Tender.
(Sd.) C. B. POOLEY,
Executive Engineer,
4795 Lake Whiting District.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF JAPANESE GOODS CONSISTING OF BOWLS, VASES, FLOWERPOTS, JARDINIERS, JARS ETC.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction tomorrow TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 53 Meadows Street, Fort (next to Messrs. Tarachand Parasram & Co., Jewellers.) a consignment from Kobe, Japan, freshly arrived per s.s. Jinsen Maru consisting of Procelain flower vases, milk jars, incense burner, flowerpots, jardniers, umbrella stands, jardniers with stands, ornaments, tea sets for 2 and 6 persons, lids, bowls, insect cages, ashtrays, and many other miscellaneous articles good for presentation.
The above things are freshly come from Japan and are to be sold off without any reserve to the highest bidder.
N. B.—The above can be seen at the Rooms of the Auctioneers TO-DAY, and are specially recommended for presentation of Xmas and New Year Day.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF BRASS FITTED CHANDELIERS AND FAIRY LAMPTS OF ASSORTED COLOURS.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 53 Meadows Street, Fort by order of Messrs. John Richard & Co., tomorrow TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), a large consignment of fairy lamps, and brass fitted chandeliers of one and more lights (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13 and 25 lights) of fancy and assorted colours.
Each lamp will be sold in separate lots without any reserve.
The above are on view at the rooms of the auctioneers.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st December, 1914.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

The Sale of the remaining lots of machinery, papers, furniture, books, etc., belonging to the "Bombay Gazette" Newspaper will be resumed TO-MORROW TUESDAY at 2 p.m.
BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 21st December, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR.

6-3 Twice Nightly 10 p.m.

MISS ADDIE LENNARD.

A charming commedienne and Dancer, late of the Bandmann Opera Co.

Our LIGHTNING CARTOONS.

THE FUNERAL OF LORD ROBERTS.

ANOTHER ANIMATED WAR MAP.

EXCELSIOR WAR TOPICALS.

NORAH MOORE.

PRIMA DONNA.

in patriotic songs.

TABLEAUX VIVANTS.

Tennyson's Dream of Fair Women.

Britannia and the Allies.

Under the distinguished patronage of:—

His Excellency The Governor & Lady Willingdon.

Lady Peirse.

Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Monday, 11th January 1915. 9-45 P.M.

In aid of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association and The Naval Fund of the Women's Branch of The Bombay Presidency War & Relief Fund.

Plan at ROSE & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271

A Magnificent Play in Three Parts
Adapted from Wilkie Collins' Famous Book

"THE DEAD SECRET."

A wonderful demonstration in the possibilities of the motion-picture camera.

THE PERFECTION OF TRICK PHOTOGRAPHY.

Miss Leonard, the leading actress, plays two characters, mother and daughter, and in many scenes both characters meet and play opposite each other.

WEIRDLY FASCINATING SCENES

OUR ANIMATED WAR NEWS Gives all the Latest News in pictures from the Battlefields.

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-45.
Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45.
Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

SKATING RINK.

(CRUICKSHANK ROAD, NEAR MUNICIPAL OFFICE.)

OPEN DAILY.

Practice Session	.. .. ..	.. 8 to 9 a.m.
Ladies only ,,	.. .. ..	.. 9-30 to 10-30 a.m.
Evening Session	.. .. ..	.. 6 to 8
Night ,,	.. .. ..	.. 9-30 to 11-30.

BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

SPECIAL CLUB SESSION—EVERY THURSDAY EVENING 6 to 8 WITH BAND.

SPECIAL SUNDAY MORNING SESSION 9 to 11 WITH BAND

GAIETY THEATRE

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GALA OPENING NIGHT

THURSDAY, 24TH DECEMBER, 6-30 and 10 P. M.

OUR XMAS PROGRAMME

will commence with the World Renowned LONDON LEADING STAR

MAY YOHE
MAY YOHE
MAY YOHE

Engaged at enormous salary and the most talented Lady Comedienne of the present century.

Miss ARCADE

LITTLE MONA Soubrette

A Special Exclusive Drama in 2 parts

TEARS OF REPENTANCE

THE RIVAL OF EAST SYNNE

In which the great actress Mde. Gabrielle Robinne takes part.

OUR SPECIAL COMIC

GET OUT & GET UNDER

A WATER POLO MATCH

A Beautiful Coloured Travel Picture

ISLAND OF MADEIRA

BILLY BOY'S SUM.

GAY SPARKS' FIRE.

LATEST WAR NEWS

A Programme that can't be beaten

PRICES: Rs. 2, 1, Ans. 8 & 4

Soldiers & Sailors half-prides to 2nd and 3rd Classes.

Special Announcement!

Xmas Day and Boxing Day

A Matinee for Children. Ayahs and Servants accompanying them will be admitted Half-Price. Several Toys will be given away.

Plan at ROSE & Co.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY ANNUAL BOXING TOURNAMENT.

To be held on the terrace of Wellington Mews, opposite Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, at 9-30 p.m., on MONDAY the 28th, TUESDAY the 29th, and WEDNESDAY the 30th of DECEMBER, 1914.

PART PROCEEDS WILL BE DEVOTED TO THE WAR FUND.

The Competitions are open to Officers, N.C.O.'s and men of His Majesty's Army, Navy, Volunteers, Territorials, and Civilians, who are *not* professional.

ENTRIES FREE.

OFFICERS' COMPETITIONS.

1 **Heavy Weights.**—1st Prize, Cup Value Rs. 100. 2nd Prize, Cup Value Rs. 50.
2 **Middle Weights.**—11st. 4lbs. and under. 1st Prize, Cup Value Rs. 100. 2nd Prize, Cup Value Rs. 50.
3 **Light Weights.**—10st. 2lbs. and under. 1st Prize, Cup Value Rs. 100. 2nd Prize, Cup Value Rs. 50.
4 **Feather Weights.**—9st. and under. 1st Prize Cup Value Rs. 100. 2nd Prize Cup Value Rs. 50.

N. C. O'S. MEN'S COMPETITIONS. OPEN

1 **Heavy Weights.**—1st Prize Cup Value Rs. 100. 2nd Prize Cup Value Rs. 50.
2 **Middle Weights.**—11st. 4lbs. and under. 1st Prize, Cup Value Rs. 100. 2nd Prize, Cup Value Rs. 50.
3 **Light Weights.**—10st. 2lbs. and under. 1st Prize, Cup Value Rs. 100. 2nd Prize, Cup Value Rs. 50.
4 **Feather Weights.**—9st. and under. 1st Prize, Cup Value Rs. 100. 2nd Prize, Cup Value Rs. 50.
5 **Bantam Weights.**—9st. 4lbs. and under. 1st Prize, Cup Value Rs. 100. 2nd Prize, Cup Value Rs. 50.

NOVICES CLASS.

1 **Middle Weights.**—11st. 4lbs. and under. 1st Prize, Cup Value Rs. 50. 2nd Prize, Cup Value Rs. 20.
2 **Light Weights.**—10st. 2lbs. and under. 1st Prize, Cup Value Rs. 50. 2nd Prize, Cup Value Rs. 20.
3 **Feather Weights.**—9st. and under. 1st Prize, Cup Value Rs. 50. 2nd Prize, Cup Value Rs. 30.
4 **Bantam Weights.**—8st. 4lbs. and under. 1st Prize, Cup Value Rs. 50. 2nd Prize, Cup Value Rs. 30.

PRIZES.—There must be at least six entries for each competition otherwise the Management reserve the right to alter the scale of prizes or cancel the Competition.
AN ENTRY.—Before a man's entry can count toward the prize for the Competition, he must actually box and satisfy the referee that he is a trier.
GLOVES, Etc.—8 ozs. Gloves will be used in the Competitions, which will be fought under the Queensberry Rules.
EXTRA PRIZES.—There will be extra prizes for best losers.
BYES.—A competitor who draws a bye may be required to spar for a specified time with an opponent approved by the Judges whenever deemed necessary to put him on a boxing equality with a subsequent opponent.
NOVICE.—A man is debarred from entering in any class as a novice if he has previously won a Competition or Contest in that class, or any class above.
ENTRIES.—Entries must reach Secretary on or before Saturday, the 26th December 1914.
ADDRESS:—
HONORARY SECRETARY FOR BOXING,
c/o McALPIN & CO.,
BOMBAY.
Telegrams: CENTAUR—BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 2150.

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BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Brlances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

49, Church Gate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Medan	Manila
Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hoilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpur	Canton
Colombo	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Karachi.	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (f.m.s.	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S)	Saigon	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 34,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £562,500
Reserve Fund £465,000

Head Office Grace Church Street London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld., Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.

(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT,
Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH, or OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments should apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay, Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, 17-19 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 19.

Angus	Layzelle	Calcutta Dec. 9
Orseolo	S. Chiesa	Do. " 5
Haliotis	Bahber	Abadan " 10
Dumra	Andreason	Karachi " 17
Montebello	Mortala	Genoa Nov. 20
Clan Maclachlan	McLean	Glasgow " 7

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 18.

City of Madrid	Dick	Calcutta
Helm	Eriksen	Colombo
Hyndford	Horne	Bahia Blanco
Elysia	Kinnard	Glasgow
Inveran	Adam	Melbourne
Mansuri	Loffas	Mauritius
Palamcotta	Downing	Durban
Lhasa	Rouse	Karachi
Upada	Le Brocque	Calcutta

Dec. 20.

Chakrata	Macfadyn	Calcutta
Clan Ross	Clarke	Macassar
Hokkai Maru	Okamura	Kobe
Salsette	Vine	Aden

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—

Steamer	Kirkcswald	for Calcutta
"	Sangola	for do.
"	St. Michael	for do.
"	City of Calcutta	for Liverpool

S. S. Angus:—The steamer Angus, 2,320 tons, Captain J. W. Layzelle, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, which port she left on December 9, with a general cargo.

S. S. Orseolo:—The steamer Orseolo, 2,849 tons, Captain S. Chiesa, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, which port she left on December 5, with a general cargo.

S. S. Haliotis:—The steamer Haliotis, 1,070 tons, Captain F. Bahber, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Abadan, which port she left on December 10, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S. S. Hokkai Maru:—The O. S. K. Company's steamer Hokkai Maru, 2,829 tons, Captain K. Okamura, sailed on Sunday for Yokkaichi (Kobe), with a general cargo.

S. S. Clan Ross.—The Clan Line steamer Clan Ross, 3,756 tons, Captain J. Clarke, sailed on Sunday for Macassar, with ballast.

S. S. Inveran:—The steamer Inveran, 2,853 tons, Captain Adam, sailed on Saturday for Melbourne via Penang, with ballast.

S. S. Mansuri:—The steamer Mansuri, 2,042 tons, Captain E. Laflas, sailed on Saturday for Mauritius via Karachi, with a general cargo.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Aden, which port she left on December 15, with the Mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Montebello:—The steamer Montebello, 1,606 tons, Captain Mortsla, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Genoa, which port she left on November 20, with a general cargo and 82 deck passengers.

S. S. Upada:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Upada, 3,382 tons, Captain J. G. Le Brocque, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Palamcotta:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Palamcotta, 2,207 tons, Captain J. F. Downing, sailed on Saturday for Durban, with a general cargo, 42 cabin and 120 deck passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. J. Rouse, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dumra:—The steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A. T. Andreason, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, which port she left on December 17, with a general cargo, 25 cabin and 91 deck passengers.

S. S. Chakrata:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakrata, 3,601 tons, Captain D. Macfadyn, sailed on Sunday for Calcutta, with cargo and ballast.

S. S. Clan Maclachlan:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclachlan, 3,008 tons, Captain J. E. McLean, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Glasgow, which port she left on November 7, with a general cargo.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, sailed on Sunday for Aden, with the Mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Melford Hall:—The Ellerman Lines, steamer Melford Hall, left Liverpool on the 17th instant, outward bound.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Rangoon Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 18th instant, and the steamer Hakushika Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 18th instant.

S. S. Saigon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Saigon Maru left Singapore for Colombo via Port Swettenham and Penang, on the 18th instant.

S. S. Kalomo:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kalomo arrived London yesterday evening.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
Sunday, December 20th, 1914.

Hatumet	Peters	Muncherjee & Co
Lawoe	Smith	Khandwani & Co
St. Patrick	May	K. Nixon & Co
Wakasa Maru	Etsumo	N. Y. K. & Co
Earl of Farfar	Henry	T. M. & Co
Peking Maru	Yamdue	N. Y. Kaisha

VICTORIA DOCK.

Ceylon	Andersler	W. & A. G. & Co
Cannizaro	Smith	J. Finlay & Co.
Freienfels	Hocking	W. & A. G. & Co
Nubia	Garwood	P. & O. Co
Sikh	Elliott	T. M. & Co
St. Patrick	May	K. N. & Co
Tsushima Maru	Combes	N. Y. K

H. W. P. D.

Sarasvati 443	Nolda	Bo. S. N Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Amazon	Besu	
Caithness	Eldiand	W. & A. G. & Co.
Circassia	Osborne	W & A. G. & Co.
City of Manchester	Scoble	K. N. & Co
Castalia	Breuel	W. & A. G. & Co
Caledonia		P. & O. Co.
Dalemoor	Taylor	T. M. & Co.
Ferrara	Feathers	
Flor di Diu	Aboo	Purshotum & Co.
Glenelg	Morrison	T. M. & Co
Kirkoswald	Williamson	
Inveralsh	Venus	A. Yule & Co
Linga	Cutbush	M. M. Co.
Meteor	Remmersen	W. & A. G. & Co
Nairn	Lassen	K. N. & Co.
St. Michael	Mc. Curdy	
Sildra	Bryn	Bo. Co
Taiyabi	Cottrell	E. E. C. & Co
Umballa	Buswell	M. M. & Co
Umaria	Elton	M. M. & Co
Virawa	Piggott	M. M. & Co
Wearside	Peck	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Dec. 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Manchester (s) 150 bales cotton pickings, 300 bales cotton fly, S. Byramjee; 35 bales wool, E. Mohomed; 70 bales wool, A. Jaffer and Co.; 125 bales cotton waste, Vinayak Sitaram.

Circassia (s) 110 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co.; 1,100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia (s) 402 cwts. jinjilly seed, K. Dewchand and Co.; 3,001 cwts. jinjilly seed, 6,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 1,980 cwts. ground nuts, 990 cwts. linseed, 401 cwts. mustard seed, John Fachiri; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Circassia (s) 400 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR LONDON.

Freienfels (s) 300 cwts. nuxvomica, M. Jafferbhoy; 1,980 cwts. jawaree, Ralli Brothers.

Caledonia (s) 32 casks chutney, F. Nowrojee; 30 casks chutney, Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons; 225 cwts. dry ginger, 50 cwts. cashewnuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 60 cwts. fishmaws, R. Dhanjee and Co.; 301 cwts. deer horns, G. Suchodina; 52 cwts. fishmaws, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 23 cases bristles, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 393 cwts. turmeric, E. Mohomed.

FOR MANCHESTER.

City of Calcutta (s) 4,750 tons manganese ore, T. Morrison and Co.

FOR HULL.

Cannizaro (s) 50 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Canizaro (s) 1,000 tons manganese ore, J. Finlay and Co.

Castalia (s) 40 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Castalia (s) 1,813 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 12,000 cwts. linseed, 2,700 cwts. castor seed, 2,000 cwts. jinjilly seed, K. Dewchand and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Orseolo (s) 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Nubia (s) 75 cwts. cashew nuts, B. Nazir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nubia (s) 60 cwts. sharkfins, R. Dhanjee and Co.; 750 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Tsushima Maru (s) 500 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 200 bales cotton twist, M. Amersey and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nubia (s) 450 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Tsushima Maru (s) 500 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Wakasa Maru (s) 900 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 1,000 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 115 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 189 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, C. Bomanjee and Co.; 300 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 500 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

Tsushima Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 200 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 150 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu and Co.; 512 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Wakasa Maru (s) 557 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Wakasa Maru (s) 200 bales cotton twist, M. Amersey and Co.

Tsushima Maru (s) 340 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Ferrara from Abadon, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.—6 bundles specie, 4 numbers empty cylinders.

S. S. Kirkoswald from Java, Agents M. M. and Co.—3,159 pieces sleepers, 8,204 bags sugar, 1 box cigarettes, 35 cases tineed fish, 20 cases cheese, 16 numbers empty gas cylinders, 10 bales corks, 6 barrels wine, 21 cases vermouth, 32 cases saffron, 311 bags potatoes, 2,670 bags rice, 34 bags gram, 301 bags rape seed, 17 bags apricots, 7 bags gum, 6 bags grapes, 342 bales cotton, 59 packages a dye.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 19th December 1914 was 30.139 inches. For temperature, corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 88 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Nil	Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Nil.
		Dec. h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
S.	19	m 0 46	30 7	19	m 6 50	13 5
		0 35a	27 6		6 31a	14 10
SUN	20	m 1 29	30 5	20	m 7 33	16 4
		1 24a	26 7		7 15a	15 11
M.	21	m 2 11	29 5	21	m 8 26	18 6
		2 14a	25 11		7 58a	17 3
TU.	22	m 2 52	28 4	22	m 9 16	18 8
		3 2a	24 6		8 41a	18 8
W.	23	m 3 32	27 5	23	m 10 10	18 11
		4 2a	24 6		9 26a	20 0
TH	24	m 4 12	26 5	24	m 11 8	19 0
		5 9a	24 7		10 26a	21 2
F.	25	m 4 53	25 7	25	m 0 8a	18 11
		6 38a	24 11		11 50a	22 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 19 (Saturday)	" 7h. 6m.	" 6h. 6m.
" 20 (Sunday)	" 7h. 7m.	" 6h. 6m.
" 21 (Monday)	" 7h. 7m.	" 6h. 7m
" 22 (Tuesday)	" 7h. 8m.	" 6h. 7m.
" 23 (Wednesday)	" 7h. 8m.	" 6h. 8m.
" 24 (Thursday)	" 7h. 9m.	" 6h 8 m
" 25 (Friday)	" 7h. 9m.	" 6h. 9m.

Phases of the Moon:—Full Moon 1914 Dec. 2nd 11th 50-6m. p. m.; Last Quarter 10th 5 h; p.m. First New Moon 17th 3h, 5-1m. a. m. hrs, 1-7m. Quarter 24-8 5-4 8m. p.m.

SERIOUS MOTOR ACCIDENT TO A VOLUNTEER.

LIEUTENANT F. CROSS INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 19.

A serious motor accident happened to Lieutenant F. Cross of the 81st Pioneers who was under orders to proceed to Belgaum to join his regiment. He was a volunteer and the commission was given him only recently. Last night he was entertained at dinner at the M. V. G. Institute at which Major C. Moresby, Commandant, presided. The dinner was over at 1 a.m., and Mr. Cross and Lieutenants Jacobs and Griffin were returning home in a motor car, when owing to the insufficient lighting of the road the car dashed against the tramway post. Mr. Cross and the driver were pitched out of the car and both sustained serious injuries. The other occupants, Lieutenants Jacobs and Griffin were also injured but not seriously. Mr. Cross and the chauffeur were removed to the General Hospital, where their condition is still such as to cause anxiety.

Many cases of long standing have been cured by Methyloids after everything else failed. By taking Methyloids you save time and money—and get cured.

180—A9.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 19.

The weather has been dry everywhere. The unsettled conditions in north-west India have disappeared, but the disturbance in the south of the Bay is slightly more marked.

Forecast:—A few falls on the east Madras coast.

SIMLA, Dec. 20.

The disturbed conditions in the Bay have developed into a storm which probably lies, this morning, about midway between Port Blair and Madras and is now moving in a northwesterly direction. Rain has commenced in Upper Burma and over the head of the Bay.

Forecast:—An extension of rainfall along the east coast of the peninsula.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 19th December 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are very lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defeat at Rawalpindi and Delhi; night temperature is btlow normal in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Allahabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has risen but is still defect at night at some stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and is now normal in Rajputana but is still in slight defect at night in Sind and at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity and day temperature are in defect at Dwarka and Bhuj. Night temperature is below normal in Kathiawar but in excess in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature continues in excess; day temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Night temperature is in excess in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Night temperature continues in excess; day temperature is also above normal in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—No rainfall has been reported. Weather is now settled in north-west India. Conditions appear to be unsettled in the south of the Bay of Bengal.

A few showers are possible in the extreme south.

W. P. HENDERSON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

Bombay, 19th December 1914.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 19th of December. 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st Nov. to date.	Variation 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN-Gulf—						
Bushire	78.3	64.0	66	0.38		—0.73
Jask						
Muskat	77.8	67.1	75	0.30	2.04	1.27
Do. (18th)						
PUNJAB—	73.1	41.4	72	0.30		0.05
Multan	62.5	33.8	84	0.14		3.51
Rawalpindi	69.2	37.2	94	1.07		0.78
Lahore	70.1	36.4	74	0.02		
Hissar	68.9	37.1	93	0.29		—0.24
Ambala	68.3	43.0	81	0.38		—0.09
Delhi						
PROVINCESNITED U—	69.4	45.7	66	0		—0.28
Agra	71.8	41.1	78	0.04		—0.33
Mainpuri	76.4	47.3	69	0		—0.26
Jhansi	73.2	43.9	76	0		—0.38
Cawnpore	73.1	44.3	86	0		—0.53
Allahabad						
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	74.1	39.2	58	0.52		0.36
Jacobbad	77.0	55.5	38	0.02		—0.09
Karachi	73.0	44.2	70	0.49		0.13
Ajmer	70.4	47.3	40	0.12		—0.16
Jaipore	78.6	54.6	46	0		—0.28
Kotah						
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—	75.6	42.6	36	0.16		0.01
Bhuj	76.8	54.3	44	0.09		0.03
Dwarka	86.2	57.8	41	0		—0.24
Veraval	80.6	43.8	56	0.21		—0.07
Rajkot	86.2	50.2	59	0		—0.21
Bhavnagar Para	86.1	50.7	70	0.70		0.56
Surat	86.4	56.7	64	0		—0.19
Ahmedabad	85.0	54.4	55	0.05		—0.10
Deesa	79.0	57.0	47	0.45		0.24
Neemuch	83.2	57.1	68	0.85		0.39
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	79.9	55.8	72	0		—0.64
Jubbulpore	79.2	55.6	60	0		—0.78
Saugor	81.7	57.8	58	1.24		0.54
Hoshangabad	86.8	63.2	75	0.48		—0.17
Khandwa	86.0	62.4	91	0.69		—0.21
Akola	77.5	63.7	83	0.70		—0.49
Amraoti	75.8	62.6	79	2.44		1.41
Nagpur	87.5	62.0	89	0.33		—0.55
Chanda	82.2	60.1	78	0.08		—0.50
Raipur						
KONKAN—	83.1	68.0	65	0.18		—0.21
Bombay	80.5	70.1	70	0.42		—0.06
Ratnagiri	84.4	74.3	76	1.43		0.35
Mormugao	87.4	72.7	89	5.67		3.92
Karwar						
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	89.1	59.4	64	1.78		1.35
Malegaon	88.9	58.6	62	1.66		0.77
Ahmednagar	89.6	56.9	64	0.55		—0.59
Poona	86.5	67.8	75	3.36		2.11
Sholapur	87.0	67.2	56	2.79		1.72
Bijapur	84.3	62.5	76	3.77		2.10
Belgaum	85.4	67.3	79	1.13		0.47
Aurangabad	87.8	65.7	70	0.76		0.04
Nyzamabad (Indur)	86.2	67.0	95	0.18		—0.80
Hyderabad						
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—	87.7	74.6	85	3.45		0.43
Mangalore	87.8	74.7	93	3.83		—1.59
Calicat	90.2	74.7	80	11.86		4.26
Cochin	84.2	72.7	87	14.80		—1 65
Colombo						
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	85.8	69.2	78	0.66		—5.18
Maslipatam	91.8	71.8	65	2.67		0.60
Beliary	90.4	71.8	77	2.52		—1.48
Cuddapah	86.3	74 0	90	14.80		—2.60
Madras	82.7	62.6	79	1.58		—1.61
Bangalore	88.5	66.2	69	2.86		—1.08
Coimbator	86.7	72.8	82	4.79		—1.86
Trichinopoly	81.5	70.8	90	17.97		—4.83
Negapatam						

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
Bombay, 18th December 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2. p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.036 Inches.
Temperature of Air	76.6degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.8 "
Dew Point	68.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.755 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky could—10)	3.0
Maximum temperature of Air	83.1 "
Minimum do. do.	70.5 "
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	N,NW,WNW,NNW.
movement of Wind from midnight to Midnight	miles 130

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Best Briar Pipes and Smokers Sets
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AGUE SPECIFIC
CURES
MALARIA
AND OTHER FEVERS
Sold all over India.

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This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

Tired and worn out after your trip? Take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract—relieves all fatigue; imparts a feeling of freshness and energy. 180—16.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

	London, Dec. 18th.
Bar Silver Spot	22⅝—¼
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2¾unchgd.
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3¾unchgd.
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4¾unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „	5¼unchgd.
Interest day to day loans	1⅔unchgd.
„ 7 day market loans	2 unchgd.
	London, Dec. 19th.
Bar Silver Spot	22½
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	2⅞
„ Indian Bank Bills 6m/st	3¾
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4⅞
„ „ „ „ 6 „	5¼
Interest day to day loans	1⅔
„ 7 day market loans	2

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, Dec. 18th
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	63,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	9,000
„ „ to Continent	.. ..
Futures at New York March	7.50 plus 4
Futures at New York May unchgd.	7.66
Spot Cotton at New York unchanged	7.50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	7⅛ plus ⅛
Futures at New Orleans Dec.	7.00—4
Futures at New Orleans May	7.47 plus 1
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) unchanged	7½
Demand Bills unchanged	4.87¼
Silver Commercial Bars	48 7/16—7/8
	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	224,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	291,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,396,000
„ „ „ at Interior Ports	1,275,000
	New York. Dec. 19th.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	50,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain and Continent	62,000
Futures at New York March	7.52
Previous closing price	7.50
Futures at New York May	7.69
Previous closing price	7.66
Spot Cotton at New York	7.50
Previous price	7.50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	7⅛
Previous price	7⅛
Futures at New Orleans December.	7.03
Previous price	7.00
Futures at New Orleans May	7.51
Previous price	7.47
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7½
Demand Bills	4/86.35
Silver Commercial Bars	48 1-2

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 18th. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
„ Imports	13,567
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Steady	
Tone of Manchester Market Firm—fair business	
Mid. Americans	4.44 plus 5
New York Official noon call March old	7.26
„ „ „ May new	7.65
New Orleans 10 a.m. May new	7.46
	Liverpool, December 19th. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	800
„ Sales of East Indian	550
„ Imports	20,303
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Quiet	
Mid. Americans	4.42—2
Egyptian F. G. F.	6.30

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 18th. Months.	To-day's price.
May-June	4.20+6
June-July	..
July-Aug.	4.27+7
Aug.-Sept.	..
Sept.-Oct.	..
Oct.-Nov.	4.37+6
Nov.-Dec.	..
Dec.-Jan.	..
Jan.-Feb.	4.43+6
Liverpool, Dec. 19th. Months.	**To-day's price.**
May-June.	4.19—1
June-July.	..
July-Aug.	4.25—2
Aug.-Sept.	..
Sept.-Oct.	..
Oct.-Nov.	4.36—1
Nov.-Dec.	..
Dec.-Jan.	..
Jan.-Feb.	4.42—1

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

	Liverpool, Dec. 18th.
Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	13,567
FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:— Months.	To-day's price.
M. J.	4.17
J. J.	..
J. A.	4.24
A. S.	..
S.O.	..
O. N.	4.35
N. D.	..
D. J.	..
J. F.	4.40
	Liverpool, Dec. 19th.
Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	4,000
Total Imports	20,303
Future delivery prices:— Months.	To-day's price.
May-June	4.19—1
June-July	...
July-Aug.	4.25—2
Aug.-Sept.	...
Sept.-Oct.	...
Oct.-Nov.	4.36—1
Nov.-Dec.	...
Dec.-Jan.	...
Jan.-Feb.	4.42—1

ADDITIONAL COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	London, Dec. 18th.
Good Bengal M. G.	2.88
F.G. „	3.00
Fine „	3.12
Good M.G. Oomra	3.70
Fine M.G. Oomra.	3.94
Good Broach	3.85
F.G. „	4.00
Fine „	4.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

	Liverpool, Dec. 18th. Bales.
Total Actual Export	5,000
„ Forwarded	82,000
„ Imports	101,000
„ Stock	708,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Dec. 19th.	Bales.
Total in Sight	6,740,000
Total Sales	41,000
East Indian Sales	900
Total Speculation	1,000
Total Export	8,000
East Indian Export	600
East Indian Stock	60,000
East Indian Forwarded	1,700
East Indian Actual Export	500
American Afloat	430,000
East Indian Afloat	18,000
Total Afloat	490,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 18th.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi. per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Buyers May.-June 5 0/9—3 d
Tone:—Wheat sparingly offered
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. .. „ Months .. .. „ Name of Ports .. „ Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc. .. } Nominal
Tone:—
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C I F... .. „ Months .. .. „ Name of Ports .. „ Whether Buyers or Sellers. etc. .. } Nominal

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb.; unchanged 47/9
Linseed Calcutta 46 9 plus ½
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Paid 42⅝ plus ½
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull £ 6/0/0—2s/6d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £ 57½—¼
Copper Braziers unchanged £ 75
Yellow Metal unchanged 7
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool unchanged 11/7/6

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominally unchanged 21

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay Hull unchanged 26
Java Sugar unchanged 22⅜

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 2/10¼+¼ d.

London, Dec. 19th.

Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. May.-June Buyers 51
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. .. „ Months .. .. „ Name of Ports .. „ Whether Buyers or sellers, etc. .. } Nominal.
Tone:—
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. .. „ Months .. .. „ Name of Ports .. „ Whether Buyers or sellers, etc. .. } Nominal.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.Feb. buyers 42½

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull 6-0-0

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 2/10½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 19th December.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From*	*Importer.*
1 bundle rupees	777	P. Bunder	M. Mackenzie & Co.
2 „ „	3,000	C. Mandvi	„

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 17th Dec. 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	996*	1,045,192
B. B. & C. I. Railway	25	29,746

* Boxes and Bars.

EXCHANGE.

The market is quiet and rates are unchanged.

Quotations:—

BANKS SELLING—	s.	d.
T. T. ready.	1	3 13/16
D. D. mail.	1	3 7/8
T.T. forward, 21st Dec.	1	3 27/32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready	1	4 1/16
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4¼
Francs 3 m-s ready		173 noml.
60 d/s Japan Nov.		146¾

BULLION.

Spot bar silver in London was ¼ lower at 22 5-8. The local market is quiet and easier, and there is very little business doing.

We quote:—

	Rs as p.
English bar gold	24 8 0
Ready bar silver (cum duty)	69 0 0

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market showed a better tone to-day and business was reported at Rs. 93.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bond (long dated) changed hands at Rs. 98½.

SHARES.

In Mill shares Centrals declined to Rs. 1,725 Swadeshi to Rs. 1,335.

Colaba to Rs. 1,275 and standards to Rs. 945.

Finlays stood firm at Rs. 245.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were in demand at Rs. 900.

Bank of Bombay shares changed hands at Rs. 1,577½.

In Ry. shares Centrals were placed at Rs. 109, Tafti Valleys at Rs. 570 and Ahmedabad Dholkas at Rs. 119.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 85½ and Deferred 175.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 1,107½ and Preference at Rs. 1,130.

Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares improved to Rs. 200.

Telephones advanced to Rs. 77.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market closed steadier with spot 5 points higher and futures 6 to 7 points higher.

The local market opened steady at Rs. 179 for good Broach, Rs. 124 for fully good Bengal and Rs. 154½ for fine Khamgaon Akola January, business having been done in the latter description at this price early in the day. Later on there was a moderate enquiry for Bengals, Khandeish and Khamgaon Akola and prices closed somewhat steadier for these sorts, while Broach remained almost unchanged. Closing quotations are as under.

There has been a moderate enquiry for ready cotton at better prices. Exports and Mills were buyers.

Quotations:—

The following are the receipts of various growths of cotton into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Khandeish	1,022	bales.
Barsi Nagger	511	„
Berar	2,335	„
Central Provinces	737	„
Dhollera	48	„
Coompta Dharwar	56	„
N. W. Provinces	2,361	„
Rajputana	101	„
Sind	519	„
Westerns	1,631	„
Total	9,321	„

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Wheat:—Tone steady.

We quote:—

Ready White Karachi	Rs. 7-3-0	R. T.
White Pissi April May	Rs. 6-10-6	R. T.

Linseed:—Tone steady.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 7-1-6	B. T.

Rapeseed:—Tone steady.

We quote:—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 7-2-0	B. T.
Ready Yellow Guzarat	Rs. 8-12-0	B. T.

Poppyseed:—Tone quiet.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 7-12-0	B. T.

Tilseed:—Tone steady.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 per cent. D. J.	Rs. 39-0-0	
Mimbara Ready	Rs. 41-0-0	

Cottonseed:—Tone quiet.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 2-14-6	B. T.

Mowraseed:—Tone easier.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 4-7-0	B. T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal food grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

	Bales.
Cotton	9,321
	Cwts.
Wheat	5,843
Linseed	758
Rape, Rai etc.	Nil.
Gingellyseed	558
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	2,663
Castorseed	1,707
Rice	3,890
Myrabolams	1,899
Cottonseed	9,838
Mowraseed	298
Gram	62
Jowar	1,624
Maize	Nil.
Barley	Nil.

AN OBJECTIONABLE LEAFLET.

SEARCH WARRANTS GRANTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 20.

On the application of the police, the District Magistrate to-day granted warrants to search the American Baptist Mission Press, the Y.M.C.A., tent for Territorials and Mr. J. Cowen's premises in the Baptist College and two other places of business for the proscribed leaflet entitled "Welcome to Territorials" by Mr. Cowen. It is understood that Mr. Cowen left by the steamer Bangala for Calcutta last evening.

EFFECT OF RECRUITMENT ON RUBBER TRADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Dec. 20.

A deputation of the Rubber Growers' Association, London, has complained to the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the administration of labour had become difficult owing to the dangerous depletion of the European staff caused by war recruitment and has requested discrimination in selection. The Secretary of State has replied that the matter must be left to the Governor whom he has informed.

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Send your solution on a sheet of paper together with stamped addressed envelope for reply to GEORGE & CO. Wholesale Watch Merchants, Avebury House, Newhall Street, Birmingham, England. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with Watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned. Friswinners of last Competition were

Miss S. Radha Bai c/o B. B. Prasad Esq., Colonelganj, Kaliasthan, Allahabad, U. P., India.

Mr. M. Laul De. De Parah Lane, Chinsurah, Hooghly, Bengal, India.

GERMANY'S PLANS FOR WAR.

REVELATIONS OF FRENCH YELLOW BOOK.

(Later than the Mail.)

The long expected Yellow Book containing the French diplomatic account of the events leading up to the war was issued on November 30, says the "Daily Mail." Unlike the Blue Book, it is not a collection of despatches, but a connected account with comments, taking in not only French but also English diplomatic correspondence. A departure from the usual practice in France is that the Yellow Book, instead of being distributed gratis among diplomatic and Press circles, is issued for sale at a moderate price.

One of the most interesting documents quoted is a German secret report which was supplied by the War Minister to his colleague at the Quai d'Orsay on April 2, 1913, and is described as being undoubtedly authentic. This report contains a detailed statement of the best means of strengthening the German Army and extending German influence over the whole world.

"We must conduct the matter," said the writer of the report, "in such a way that, in view of the extent of our armaments and their heavy cost, combined with a strained political situation, a letting-loose (Losschlagen) will be considered a relief, as leading to decades of peace and prosperity, as was the case after 1870."

"There is no need," he continued, "to be alarmed about our colonies. The final result in Europe will establish their position. On the other hand, trouble must be stirred up in Northern Africa and Russia. The smaller States must side with us or be mastered.

"When the time comes, our plan must be carried out with lightning-like rapidity. We must attack immediately after the concentration of our army on the lower Rhine. An ultimatum, leaving very little time for reply and immediately followed by invasion, will enable us to justify our action sufficiently as regards international rights. We will do as our forefathers did a hundred years ago, if enemy attacks us. The eagle will seize him in its sharp claws and make him harmless. We shall then remember that provinces which once belonged to the old German Empire, the country of Burgundy and a large part of Lorraine, are still in the hands of the Franks, and that thousands of our Teutonic brethren in the Baltic provinces are groaning under the Slavonic yoke. To restore to Germany what she formerly possessed will become a national question.

On November 29, 1913, M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador in Berlin, received from an unimpeachable source a report of a conversation which had taken place about a fortnight earlier between the Emperor William, King Albert, and Count von Moltke. King Albert found the Emperor "entirely changed." He had come to think that war with France was inevitable; and he expressed himself as sure of the "crushing superiority of the German Army and its certain success."

Count von Moltke said: "This time we must finish the thing, and your Majesty cannot imagine what an outburst of enthusiasm there will be in Germany."

King Albert said he did not believe the French had the aggressive attentions attributed to them by the German Staff, but the Emperor and Count von Moltke persisted in affirming that they were right.

IMPATIENT EMPEROR.

In his comments on this report, M. Cambon expresses the opinion that the Emperor and his chief of staff may have been trying to influence King Albert to offer no resistance in case of war between France and Germany. M. Cambon added that the Kaiser was less able than formerly to hide his impatience, and was accustoming himself to certain ideas which were formerly repugnant to him. The best thing France could do under the circumstances was to keep her powder dry, to use an expression of which the Kaiser himself was fond.

Another passage in the Yellow Book shows that as late as July 25 the German Ambassador went to the Quai d'Orsay and protested against the expression "German threats," used by an unofficial French organ.

On July 27 M. Cambon had an interview with Herr von Jagow, to whom he pointed out that Serbia had given way entirely to Austria except on some points of detail, and that as Austria had obtained satisfaction, thanks to German support, Germany might advise Austria either to rest satisfied or to discuss Serbia's reply with Serbia herself.

"As Herr von Jagow did not reply clearly, I asked him if Germany wanted war. He protested vigorously, saying he knew that was what I thought, but that it was quite a mistake. 'In that case,' I rejoined, 'you should act accordingly. When you read the terms of Serbia's reply, weigh it with our conscience, I urge you, in the name of humanity, and do not assume any personal responsibility in the catastrophes for which you are preparing.' He again protested, saying that he was quite ready to join with France and England, but that it was necessary to find an acceptable form for such intervention, and that the Cabinets would have to agree upon it.

"On leaving him I said I had imagined in the morning that the situation was less serious, but I now saw that it was not. He repeated that I was mistaken and that he hoped things would go on all right and would be settled quickly."

PRIVATE TELEGRAMS TO OFFICERS IN PERSIAN GULF.

With effect from the 23rd instant private telegrams may be sent to officers and others serving with the Indian Expeditionary Force in the Persian Gulf under following conditions:—(a) telegrams must be in plain language and will be subject to all existing censorship rules. (b) the address must bear the following particulars.—(1) name. (2) unit or appointment place to which telegram is to be sent via Basrah. (c) the telegrams will be charged for at the full rates to the office of destination.

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"A NIGHTCAP."

—Horlick's is a splendid nightcap. Taken before bedtime it ensures healthy, refreshing sleep, while imparting nutriment to the entire system without taxing the digestion. It is ideal for a hot climate because it will keep indefinitely and requires no cooking.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores in 3 compact sizes.

LATEST LAW BOOKS.

	Rs. as. p.
MAYNE'S Criminal Law of India 1914.	18 0 0
MAYNE'S Hindu Law and Usage 1914.	20 0 0
LYON and WADDELL'S Medical Jurisprudence for India 1914.	20 0 0
GHOSH on Mortgage Vol. II 1914	10 0 0
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WOODROFFE'S Injunction 1914	12 0 0
SOHONI'S Codo of Criminal Procedure 1914.	17 0 0
RATANLAL & DHIRAJLAL'S Law of Crimes 1914.	10 0 0
PHILLIPS and TREVELYAN'S Law Relating to Hindu Wills 1914	16 0 0
PARUCK'S Indian Succession Act 1913.	5 0 0
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BURGHARD'S System of Operative Surgery 5 Vols 1914.	63 0 0
Medical Annual for 1914.	6 6 0
HARE'S Diagnosis in the office and at the Bedside 1914.	14 10 0
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CABOT'S Physical Diagnosis 1913.	12 3 0
Modern Treatment of Nervous and Mental Diseases by WHITE and JELLIFFE 2 Vols. 1913.	37 8 0
Science and Practice of Dental Surgery of BENNETT 1914.	31 8 0
GUITERA'S Diseases of the Urinary Tract in men and women 2 Vols. 1912.	37 8 0
THOMSON'S Clinical Medicine 1914.	17 0 0
DA COSTA'S Modern Surgery 1914.	20 4 0
STEDMAN'S Medical Dictionary 1913.	15 12 0
DORLAND'S Illustrated Medical Dictionary	15 8 0
The Diseases of Children, 5 Vols. by SHAW & LA FETRA 1912.	78 12 0

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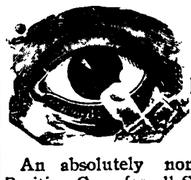
We hold flattering testimonials from distinguished personages and include among our constituents such notabilities as the Honourable H. E. Rear Admiral Peirse, all past and present chief justices and puisne judges of the Bombay High Court, honourable members of the Bombay Legislative Council, members of the medical profession etc.



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An Illustrated Essay on the Eye containing useful information sent post free on application.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 2 p.m., (B. T.).

DAILY.

Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament, "B" Class, Bombay Chess Club Room, 8-10 a.m. and 5-30 to 10-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

Chhatre's Circus, Gilder Tank, Grant Road, 6-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Mrs. H. L. Lyon begs to thank all friends for letters and expessions of sympathy and condolence with her in her sad bereavement.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps orders by Major J. W. Hawes V.D. Commanding.

Dec. 19.

In accordance with Government of India Army Department notification No. 66 of 5th August 1914. All members of No. 1 & 2 Companies the Bombay Volunteer Artillery are called out for actual military Service under the Officer Commanding Harbour Section.

Europeans of British Nationality and of good physique and character are required for enrolment in the Bombay Volunteer Artillery for actual military service in Bombay. Apply personally to B.V.A. Headquarters No. 6 Barrack Block Colaba. Recruits are required for the E. E. Coy, B.V.A. Applications to be made to the O.C.E.E. Coy. c/o Macbeth Bros. & Co. Standard Buildings, Sornby, Road.

(Sd.) E. C. D. Graham Captain R.A.,

Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

AMERICAN PASSPORTS.

Under new regulations of the American State Department persons applying for passports must state for what countries they are to be used, and if any such countries are at war, they must give sworn declarations of the objects for which they wish to travel there. Such passports are not valid for use in other countries except for necessary transit to or fro. All future passport applications must be accompanied by triplicate photographs. All Americans now in India holding passports must present them to the American Consulates in India within two weeks' time for insertion of declaration and attachment of photographs.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST.

NEW REGISTER FOR TITLE-HOLDERS.

The following Press Note was issued yesterday:—

The Government of India have desired the Bombay Government to include in their Quarterly Civil Lists and to carefully keep up to date, lists of—

(i) Persons, resident within the territories under their administrative or political control, who are holders of Indian titles conferred by Government;

(ii) British Indian subjects resident within the above territories bearing titles which have been expressly recognised, although not conferred by Government.

The Government of India further desire that it should be made known that titles not registered in the Bombay Civil List will not receive official countenance. Title-holders, who have moved or propose to move their residence from one province to another, are requested to inform the Collectors or Political Agents of their districts or agencies, so that the lists of both provinces may be corrected.

The Government of India also desire to give facilities to Indian gentlemen who wish to register in India Armorial bearings granted by the College of Arms. Gentlemen wishing to apply to the College for new bearings or for the assignment of differences in existing arms, are therefore advised to transmit their applications through the Government of Bombay in the Political Department to the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India, which will supply the College of Arms with such information as it may require.

PILGRIM TRAFFIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—With reference to the Press Communique issued by His Excellency the Viceroy at Delhi and published in your daily paper of the 16th instant I understand that the facilities and compensation mentioned therein were only offered to the Shipping Companies under European management and not to the Company under native management (P. G. S. N. Co. Ld.) although they had applied and offered their services for the pilgrim traffic as soon as the hostilities broke out.—Yours etc.,

A FRIEND OF MR. SHUSHTARY,

Bombay, Dec. 19.

The Hon. Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Moslem League, has telegraphed to the Viceroy thanking him for measures adopted by the Government of India to ensure the repatriation of Indian pilgrims at Jeddah.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENT.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.

The Elysium Skating Rink opened on Saturday night, and there was a large number of skaters of both sexes present. The floor was in excellent condition. A Band was also in attendance, and with the tasteful decorations and the brilliant lighting, the Rink presented quite a gay appearance. With an excellent floor and the best skates that can be obtained, the popularity of the Rink, is assured.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The Skating Rink opened last night and practically the whole of Bombay was represented. The management have done everything in their power to make the place attractive. That they have succeeded no one will deny. There is one restriction, however, which caused much discontent among the gentlemen skaters. At 11 o'clock no alcoholic drinks were allowed to be served. This resulted in a good few leaving the Rink. Rinking as everybody knows is a strenuous and healthy exercise. If drinks are allowed to be sold at dances and other places of amusement, why should a time restriction be enforced here, particularly as the closing hour is 12 o'clock? I am sure the public will greatly appreciate it if the authorities concerned will remove this restriction.—Yours, etc.,

"P. C. 49."

Bombay, Dec. 20.

GAIETY TO RE OPEN.

ENGAGEMENT OF A FAMOUS LONDON STAR

It will be good news to many in Bombay that the Gaiety Theatre is to be re-opened with a combination of variety entertainment and films. Next Thursday, Christmas Eve, is the night fixed for the re-opening and the management have secured a rare attraction in Miss May Yohe, a London star of the first magnitude. Miss May Yohe attained her high position as a comedienne some years ago, when she sang the then popular coon songs. The coon song having had its day, she became a singer of ragtime, and as such has few equals in the world. In the London Opera House revue "Come Over Here" in the autumn of last year, she received a big salary for singing one song—a plantation ditty which set the whole house humming. It is fortunate that we have in Bombay a theatre manager so enterprising as to book a turn of this standard, and it is to be hoped that he will reap the reward of his enterprise in bumper houses.

Miss Arcade, as she now calls herself, but who is better known in Bombay as Little Mona, will also appear. This little lady is immensely popular with theatre-goers in this city, and her re-appearance will be very welcome. She brings a budget of new songs, which, sung in her bright and vivacious style, cannot fail to please.

The Gaiety management have made an arrangement whereby they will be able to get the pick of the film programmes. A speciality is to be made of war pictures every week, and there will also be good dramas and comic pictures. For the opening night a very fine film entitled "Tears of Repentance" has been secured. It is a photo-play which grips from start to finish, and should be seen. A number of other films, both grave and gay, make up what the management claim is a programme that cannot be beaten.

YOUNG LADIES' HIGH SCHOOL.

SILVER JUBILEE SPORTS.

The Bombay Young Ladies' High School Silver Jubilee sports were held yesterday in the compound of the Elphinstone High School and were witnessed by a large company. A most interesting programme was gone through by the pupils, the several items being received with loud applause by those present. Some of the items provoked great merriment, and the Four-Legged Race, the Market Race, the Tailless Donkey and the Blindfolded Race were especially noteworthy. But perhaps the item which created the greatest enthusiasm, was the Tug-of-War, in which the junior girls under Miss Mamai Contractor completely beat the senior girls under Miss Grant; and Miss Mamai A. P. Contractor, the captain of the junior girls, received quite an ovation when she stepped out to receive a handsome prize at the conclusion of the sports. Miss Jerbai Pavri showed great skill in supplying the Donkey with a tail in the "Tailless Donkey" Competition, and the "Egg-on-the-Eye" Race was cleverly won by Miss N. Mukadam. The Teachers' Race was won by Miss Manekbai Mistry and the "Four-Legged Race" by Miss Mehra H. Mistry and Miss Mehra E. Shroff. The sports were a great success, for which much credit is due to Miss Aimai H. Patel, Principal of the School, Miss Colah, head assistant teacher, and Mr. B. C. Gazdar who assisted in training the girls for the sports. After the programme had been gone through, Lady Tata gave away the prizes. On the motion of Miss Colah a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Lady Tata, and the proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON EUROPEAN PROFESSOR.

SIKH TEACHER TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 19.

Charak Singh, who made a murderous assault on a European Professor of the Khalsa College, Amritsar, whom he mistook for the Principal, has been sentenced to transporation for life by the Sessions Judge of Amritsar.

SPORTING NEWS

BOMBAY RACES

GOOD RACING AT THE FIRST EXTRA.

AN OUTSIDER'S DAY.

Although there were no pretensions to class amongst the horses engaged at the First Extra Meeting at Mahaluxmi on Saturday, the racing was quite good, and provided amusement, if not profit, for quite a large number of sporting people.

As usual on the resumption of racing after an eight months' interval a number of alterations were noticeable. The second enclosure has been enlarged considerably by taking in a quantity of the waste land near the station, and the change appeared to be appreciated by the frequenters of that "ring." Another change which did not meet with such general approbation has been made on the lawn, the Turf Club tent having been removed right back near the stables. The other club tents now have the lawn to themselves and although the members of these clubs are no doubt quite satisfied with the change the members of the Turf Club who are not members of the Bombay, Byculla or Yacht Clubs, are not. There was a good deal of grumbling about this alteration on Saturday, and more than one threat to resign from the club unless the tent was put back into its old position, or at least into a better place than it is in now, was heard; the threateners being owners of race-horses.

To come to the racing. As has been hinted it was nothing to write home about, judged purely and simply from the standpoint of racing, but it afforded ample opportunities for gambling and that is about all we can expect on the first day of the meeting. That in several of the races it would have been as easy to find the winner by closing one's eyes and jobbing a pin into the card as by trying to reckon up form and weights and to remember all one had heard about wonderful gallops done by one or other of the candidates, only lent piquancy to the situation. Backers who went on form, or weights or gallops were quite out of it, for only one actual favourite managed to land the money, and that was such a stone-cold certainty that it was backed down to pretty stiff odds on. Throughout the afternoon, apart from Zaki Pasha's race, the machine had the best of it, and he was a lucky punter who got out with his gharry hire at the end of the day.

In the first race, out of a scratch lot of fourteen the people went for King Mac, which was quite a strong favourite at the finish. The horse never had any pretensions of beating Sirmust, however. Sirmust got well away and led practically from end to end. Sir Mac and Makbul made a great race of it for second place, and the judge could not separate them at the finish. Bombay followed up this initial success by piloting another six to one winner home in the Auction Plate. Here Young Thara was whispered about the ring as one of those "secret" good things of which one hears from every other person one meets, but it was never in the picture. Beethoven seemed to win with a bit in hand, and was able to stall off a hot challenge by The Tetrarch, another animal on whom the knowing ones dropped a fair amount.

On his Poona form Haify was backed to win the December Plate, but the parcel of 9st. 13 which he had to carry told its tale before he reached the bend. He showed up fairly prominently for three furlongs and then dropped right out of it, and finished last. Royal Court ought to have won this race, but he was ridden out in the first two furlongs, and it was as much as he could do to get third, Shami winning from Kayid.

Then came Zaki Pasha's race. When Kaikhosroo asked Zaki the question as the field turned into the straight it was all over bar the shouting. Minerva finished very fast in this event, but was still never near the winner.

There was a good deal of grumbling about the result of the Winter Plate. The Judge gave it as a dead heat between Veera and Sly Kiss, but many people, including several who are keen observers and practised racing men are convinced that Lola won it. The Judge says that Lithosian was third and Lola fourth, and that there was a head and a neck between the dead-heaters and Lola but it certainly seemed to me that the last named was a good deal nearer even though I do not go so far as to say that she actually won. The dead heat was run off after the last race, and superior jockeyship got Sly Kiss home first.

The last race was a bit of a scramble at the beginning, but when they sorted themselves out Night Hawk went to the front and stayed there winning by five lengths from Engine.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon were present.

Details:—

SELLING PLATE.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Maiden Arabs entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000. W. A. allowance. Ponies 14 hands and under 6 lbs.

Mr. S. A. Wahad's SIRMUST, Bowley 1
Mr. A. Hazamy's MAKBUL, Zamil 2*
Mr. Arthur's KING MAC, Kaikhosroo 2*
Mr. H. Kadum's RISING DAWN, Crowden 4

* Dead Heat.

Also Ran:—Heliograph, Pratt; Sir Peter, Sampson; Sphere, Etul; Powerful, Hill; Crisis, Fahad; Young Titus, Native; Alman Hazza; Necklet, Abbas; Arrem, Harrison. Present, Ebrahim; Kassum, Mujeed.

Totalizator Paid:—Rs. 74-8, for win; Rs. 18-8, Rs. 20 and Rs. 16-8, places. Total Investments, Rs. 7,910.

The Race:—Arrem was first away, but was quickly tackled by Sirmust, who went to the front after they had gone half a furlong. He was strongly challenged at the bend by Makbul, but had a good deal in hand and won comfortably by half a length. Sir Mac got up to Makbul inside the distance and was going very fast at the finish.

Time:—1min. 22 4/5 secs.

AUCTION PLATE.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under which have not won a flat race value Rs. 1,200 or over since March 31st, 1912. Ponies 14 hands entered to be sold for Rs. 1,200 to carry 10st. 10lbs. W. I. 3lbs. allowed for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500. Allowance, maidens 5lbs.

Mrs. A. S. Oomer's BEETHOVEN, Bowley 1
Mr. J. Crawford's THE TETRARCH, Mr. J. H. Crawford 2
Mr. R. H. Esmail's MATADOR, Hill 3
Messrs. Goculdas and Mathuradas's COLUMBUS, Sampson 4

Also Ran:—Guinea Mohur, Crowden; Zigomar, Kaikhusroo; Small Diamond, Harrison; Young Thara, Mujeed; Advocate, Fahad; Agent, Etul; Tawdry, Native; Sheriff, Native; Marigold, Abbas.

Totalizator Paid:—Rs. 73, win; Rs. 30, Rs. 71 and Rs. 66-8 places. Total Investments, Rs. 9,660.

The Race:—Beethoven was prominent early in the race, and was never troubled until nearing home when The Tetrarch came with a very fine run and was only beaten by half a length. There was a neck between second and third, and half a length between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 7 secs.

DECEMBER PLATE.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arabs which have not won a flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over since March 31st, 1912. W. A. reduced 10lbs. Penalties.—Winners since March 31st, 1912, of a flat race, once 5lbs., twice 10lbs., oftener 16lbs. Winners since the above date of flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 4lbs., of Rs. 3,000 7lbs., in addition to above penalties. Allowances.—Ponies 14 hands and under 6lbs., maidens 5lbs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's SHAMI, Pratt 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s KAYID, Kaikhusroo 2
Messrs. Goculdas and Mathuradas's ROYAL COURT, Harrison 3
Mr. T. D. Moore's CHASER, Crowden 4

Also Ran:—Haify, Bowley; Royalist, Zamil; Best Chance, Ebrahim.

Totalizator Paid:—Rs. 34, win; Rs. 14 and Rs. 12-8, places. Total Investments, Rs. 7,320.

The Race:—Royal Court was sent to the front at the beginning, and led for a furlong. Then Shami overtook him, and at the four furlongs the order was Shami, Royal Court, Haify. Then Haify dropped back and Kayid came up, but could not get near Shami, which won by a length and a half, same distance between second and third, half a length, third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 37 2/5 secs.

MORLAND PLATE.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since March 31st, 1912. Ponies 14 hands and under to carry 9st. 12lbs. W. I. Allowances.—Ponies which have not won since March 31st, 1912, flat race value Rs. 1,200 or over 7lbs., Rs. 1,000 or over 12lbs., Rs. 700 or over 18lbs. Maidens 16lbs. (not accumulative).

Mr. R. R. S.'s ZAKI PASHA, Kaikhusroo 1
Mr. T. Harrison's MINERVA, Harrison 2
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's BRAVO, Japheth 3
Mr. Ali bin Talib's RASPBERRY, Pratt ... 4

Also Ran:—Maasal, Etul.

Totalizator Paid:—Rs. 15-8, win; Rs. 14 and Rs. 28-8, Places. Total Investments, Rs. 6,170.

The Race:—Bravo led for a while and was then displaced by Maasal. At the turn Zaki Pasha came through and won easily. Minerva came with a strong run at the finish, but could not get near the winner. Won by ¾—½—2.

Time:—1 min. 20 secs.

WINTER PLATE.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. For horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since March 31st, 1912. W. A. and C. reduced 10lbs. Penalties.—Winners since March 31st, 1912, of flat race value Rs. 700 or over: once, 6lbs.; twice, 12lbs.; oftener, 18lbs. Allowances.—Ponies 14-2 and under 5 lbs. Maidens 10lbs.

Mr. A. W. Essa's SLY KISS, Pratt 1*
Mr. G. K.'s VEERA, Harrison 1*
Mr. R. R. S.'s LITHOSIAN, Kaikhusroo ... 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's LOLA, Bowley 4

* Dead Heat.

Also Ran:—Lady Douglas, Crowden, Twa Brigs, Hill; Batchelor's Knot, Mr. Crawford; Poscel, Dhondi.

Totalizator Paid:—Rs. 52-8 and Rs. 96, win; Rs. 19-8, Rs. 30 and Rs. 15-8, Places. Total Investments, Rs. 10,800.

Lola, Lithosian and Twa Brigs showed up in succession, and as they came near the winning post Sly Kiss and Veera closed with the leaders. The official verdict was a head between the dead-heaters and the third, and a neck between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 1 sec.

RUN-OFF.

The dead-heat was run-off after the last race. It was quite an exciting tussle the horses being locked together all the way down the course Pratt won the race by good jockeyship.

SLY KISS, Pratt 1
VEERA, Harrison 2

Totalisator Paid:—Rs. 18-8.

NOVICE PLATE.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Maiden Arab ponies 14 hands and under. Ponies 14 hands to carry 9st. 3lbs., W. I.

Mr. Heath's NIGHT HAWK, Abbas 1
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ENGINE, Bowley 2
Mr. T. Harrison's AYE AYE SIR, Harrison 3
Messrs. Mahomed and Dakeel's MULBERRY, Crowden 4

Also Ran:—Lotus, Mr. J. H. Crawford; Sherali, Pratt; Ringmaster, Mujeed; Badger, Sampson; Biglig, Dhondi; Dhaif, Allah, Kanoo; Back Bay, Native; American Spot, Zamil; Meteor, Native; Nayel Pasha, Ebrahim Guldasta, Kaikhusroo.

Totalizator Paid:—Rs. 52-8, win; Rs. 20-8 Rs. 25 and Rs. 36-8, Places. Total Investments, Rs. 10,100.

The Race:—Engine was first away, leading from Sherali and Night Hawk. Just before they came into the straight Sherali seemed to have a good chance but when Night Hawk made his run it was all over. Won by 5 lengths, half, neck.

Time:—1 min. 22 4/5 secs.

BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.

The Presidency Chess Tournament, under the auspices of the Club, commenced on Saturday the 21st November and upto last Saturday the following were the winners:—

K. E. Bomjee, G. N. Dalal, S. B. Joshi R. D. Karve, Dr. Mehta, B. D. Ratnagar, J. C. Tarapore, D. H. Wadia, Dr. Bharucha, N. J. Dadyseth, B. K. Karmarker, D. T. Mandlik, A. Owen, D. Shaude, M. S. Tarapore, D. J. Variawa, J. M. Cursetji, D. B. Joglekar, A. N. Gadre, A. N. Mowrawala, S. P. Pavri, A. G. Gathaye, and J. K. Tarapore.

The provincial centre of the St. John Ambulance Association of Assam has forwarded the donation of Rs. 1,621-14- to the St. John Ambulance War Fund for the assistance of the Association in the work of relieving the sick and wounded in the present War.

CALCUTTA RACES.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

HOT FAVOURITE NOWHERE.

(Specially Reported for the "Chronicle.")

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

The attendance was larger than the last meeting. His Excellency the Governor attended. The exchange between punters and layers were fairly even. Primrose Morn, who was a hot favourite, went down the gelding failing even to secure a place.

THE SECOND STEEPLECHASE FOR HORSES.—Distance 2 miles.

Mr. Goculdas's SOLUTION, 11-1, Hoyt 1
Mr. Butler's SHOLTO, 11-8, Northmore ... 2
Captain Patrickson's DAISY PRIAM, 11-8, T. Ferguson 3

Also Ran:—Pilot 11-1, Peterwise 11-1, Mighty Atom 10-10, Dynevor Park 10-10.

Betting:—6 to 4 Solution, fours Dynevor Park, sixes Sholto, longer prices the rest.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 23 for win; Rs. 15, Rs. 17 and Rs. 20 for places.

The Race:—Of the seven starters only three reached up to the winning post, first Peter Wise, then Pilot and in the very last fence Dynevor Park fell. Mighty Atom refused. A fine race between Solution and Dynevor Park resulted in a win for the former by 2 lengths, 20 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—5 mins. 10 secs.

FORT PLATE.—Distance 8 furlongs.

Mr. Kinsworth's VANITY BOX, 8-8, Hoyt 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s ROSCOMAIN, 9-5, Brown ... 2
Mr. Thaddeus's WATCH TOWER, 9-5, Ferguson 3

Also Ran:—Primrose Morn 9-9, Fire Fench 9-9, Widgewa 9-5, Nuncio 8-7.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Primrose Morn, 9 to 2 Fire Fench, tens Vanity Box, sixes Roscomain, longer prices the rest.

The Race:—To a level start they raced in a compact mass with Fire Fench and Primrose Morn just to the front. Near the hospital turn Roscomain came to the fore followed by Watch Tower. Opposite the stand Vanity Box challenged the leader and after an exciting finish, won by half a length, one length between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 min. 2⅘ secs.

PONY HURDLE HANDICAP.—Distance 2 miles, over 8 flights.

Mr. Dovetil's TARFOOT, 11-4, Mr. Roddick 1
Mr. Scott's SEA LAD, 12-4, Northmore ... 2
Mr. Tanner's CARTRIDGE, 9-10, Williamson 3

Also Ran:—Little Sim 10-11, Rust 10-0, Encore 8-10, Roseleaf 8-4.

Betting:—Twos Sea Lad and Little Sim, 7 to 2 Tarfoot, longer prices the rest.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 60 for win; Rs. 18, Rs. 15 and Rs. 22 for places.

The Race:—Cartridge and Roseleaf led together up to the five furlong post where the latter fell. Sea Lad and Tarfoot gradually came up and in the straight Tarfoot sailed to the front winning easily by 3½ lengths, 1½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—3 mins. 53⅘ secs.

CANNING PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Major Halden and Mr. Scott's LADY MARCHMINT, 8-7, Brown 1
Mr. McKerrow's LADY JAMES, 9-3, Templeman 2
Mr. Goculdas's YUAN, 9-1, Ruiz 3

Also Ran:—Kilmarnock 9-7, Anemone 9-2, Halscot 8-12, Gypsyp's Advice 8-11, Catdh 8-11, Tobique 8-9, Dorothy Foster 8-9, Sc. Bobs 8-7, Reinstated Now 7-5, Saltikiff 7-6, Forget-Me-Not 6-13.

Betting:—Threes Yuan and Lady Marchmint, sixes Lady James and Catch; longer prices the rest.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 73 for win; Rs. 17, Rs. 22 and Rs. 16 for places.

The Race:—Lady Marchmint led from start to finish, winning by 2½ lengths, 2 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 min. 15⅘ secs.

WELLSELEY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. R. R. S.'s BACHELOR'S WEDDING, 9-9, Brown 1
Mr. Galstaun's SHINING WAY, 9-9, Ferguson 2
Mr. Raichaudhuri's MILLINER, 8-2, Templeman 3
Mr. Goculdas's ARTHUR B., 9-3, Ruiz 4

Also Ran:—Jacomar 9-9, Volslvane 9-9, Mayfowl 9-9, Cider 9-6, Work Fire 8-11.

Betting:—Evens Bachelor's Wedding, twos Shining Way, tens Milliner, longer prices the rest.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 25 for win; Rs. 12, Rs. 12 and Rs. 14 for places.

The race:—Volslvane and Cider led out at a good strong face. Bachelor's Wedding was third and the rest came in a bunch close behind The Bachelor's Wedding went to the front when two furlongs from home and won with ease. Shining Way made a great dash and secured the second place, a length behind the winner and 2 lengths in front of Milliner.

CORNWALLIS PLATE, R. C.

Mr. Raichaudhuri's JEMIMA, 9-12, Brown 1
Mr. Goculdas's FIRST CALL (late Last Call), 7-6, Hoyt 2
Mr. Goculdas's FIRST VENTURE, 6-9, Furtoo Sing 3
Mr. Butlin's I. E., 6-11, Fitzgoffin 4

Also Ran:—Spicy Bit 9-8, John Healey 8-8, Harwick 8-0, North 7-12, Master Miller 7-11, Mexima 7-1, Master Advance 6-0.

Betting:—Threes Jemima, 5 to 2 Spicy Bit, 3 to 2 First Call, longer prices the rest.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 43 for win; Rs. 18, Rs. 17 and Rs. 86 for places.

The Race:—Warwick and I. E., cut out the running up to four furlongs from home. Then Jemima went to the front. First Call made a great dash but missed the mark by ¾ lengths, 2 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—2 mins. 5/56 secs.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 20.

The Viceroy's Legislative Council after transaction of business before it on the 2th January will probably adjourn until towards the end of February by which time the dates of the presentation of the annual Financial Statement and the Budget Debate can be fixed. A number of resolutions to be moved in the Council have been received.

ORDINANCES BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

TO BE OPERATIVE TILL END OF WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 20.

The various Ordinances issued by the Government of India since the war began have only six months' currency. Measures will be taken to make them operative until the end of the war and the best plan would seem to be to embody them in one Act of the Imperial Legislature.

BOMBARDMENT OF ZEEBRUGGE.

COMBINED SEA AND LAND ACTIONS.

TOWN IN FLAMES.

"The Times" special correspondent at Amsterdam writing about the bombardment of Zeebrugge, in a message, dated Nov. 24, says:—

The Sluis correspondent of the "Telegraaf" this afternoon states that British warships bombarded Zeebrugge yesterday. An attack had been expected on the coast and the population of Ostend took to the cellars several days ago. Nevertheless the attack on Zeebrugge was quite unsuspected.

About 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon a number of warships appeared through the mist and, remaining about four miles from the coast, they opened a heavy fire, first on Zeebrugge and then on Heyst. Zeebrugge was attacked because submarines are in preparation there. The warships fired at Heyst on the batteries placed on the dune and on the hotels where the Germans were quartered. The bombardment was heavy. Houses were shaken at Sluis, at Aerdenburg, and even at Maldegheu.

A great building at Zeebrugge, formerly a post office and the pilot's quarters, but now occupied by the Germans, was set on fire. Other projectiles struck the Palace Hotel and the Solvay, or coke factory where a bridge has been thrown over the sea canal. At Heyst a church and two villas were damaged.

The Germans immediately occupied the trenches in the dune and replied, but they were unable to reach the ships with their guns. The summits of the dunes were black with people, who were outside the range of the guns. Many people left Heyst, alarmed by the sudden attack. German reinforcements, including artillery, are expected to-day.

ANOTHER VERSION.

The Sluis correspondent of the "Tyd" says that a British squadron bombarded Zeebrugge on Monday afternoon. The gunfire set the town on fire and the conflagration was visible from Kadzand beach.

Telegraphing to-day the same correspondent report that an Anglo-French fleet repeatedly bombarded the German fortified places along the Belgian cost, and especially the German artillery. Immediately after dawn English airmen reconnitred the coast, where the German artillery was concealed with extraordinry cleverness, being partly buried in the slopes of the dunes with their muzzles pointing seawards. After the airmen returned to the Allies' lines the latter made attacks on the German infantry near Nieuport in conjunction with the Franco English squadron which, continuously firing, approached the coast.

The Germans maintained an uninterrupted gunfire on the Allies' approaching troops and the squadron, which consisted of three small cruisers a number of torpedo destroyers, and torpedo-obats. Early in the forenoon a second small fleet appeared and bombarded the region between Ostend and Wedduyne.

The second squadron attacked Zeebrugge, evidently with the object of destroyers the harbour for submarines recently made by the Germans. Before evening the coke-sheds and electricity works had been set on fire by the bobardment, also the Palace Hotel. The church tower at Heyst was severely damaged by the terrific bombardment and the same is reported respecting the docks at Zeebrugge. The adiacent places were terribly damaged by the fire and many of the harbour works were ruined.

The German coast fire was necessarily suspended when the submarines attaked the British squadron, which skirmished slightly with the German submarines, but slowly withdrew favoured by mist and darkness.

Zeebrugge is partly in flames and the population have fled. Many private houses have been destroyed.

FEAT BY THE INDIANS.

NIGHT CAPTURE OF DOUBLE LINE OF SENTRIES

According to a Paris message dated Nov. 26, one of the most remarkable feats yet achieved by the Indian troops is thus recounted by a French officer.

The Germans had entrenched in a wood and, fearing an attack, surrounded it at night by a double line of sentries. It was an important point, and it was highly desirable to prevent the Germans from continuing in occupation of it. A British officer in the Anglo-French force facing the position remarked. "Here are the Indians; let them try it." As almost every man in the Indian regiment stood six feet high, it was suggested they might lack the necessary swiftness and agility for a surprise attack.

With a smile the British officer remarked to a French colleague, "I will bet you a sovereign the Prussian sentinels are here before midnight." "Done," said the French officer.

It was at 11 p.m., following dead silence, that suddenly there was an indescribable clamour in the wood. Scattered rifles shots were mingled with incomprehensible yells and shouting. Then again dead silence. The whole camp waited, finger on trigger. Soon came the sound of marching, and two by two the Indians returned to their officer, each pair carrying a German sentry dead from a knife wound. The bet had been won.

General Barrett, Commanding the Lahore Division, visited the wounded Indian soldiers mostly belonging to the Kashmir Imperial Service Troops who arrived at Lahore on Friday from East Africa and other places at the local Mayo Hospital. The Lieutenant Governor also visited them on Saturday afternoon.

The remission of 25 per cent given to the contributories of the Hindustan Bank in liquidation which is sanctioned by Rai Damodar Das, Additional Judge of Multan, is of the nature of a compromise and extends only to those who pay up dues before a certain date.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, December 21, 1914.

THE RESURRECTION OF EGYPT.

The Khedivate is dead! Long live the Sultanate! Thus would a herald announce that which has come to pass on the banks of the silvery Nile, which has seen so many systems come and go, and survived so many civilisations. The passing of the Khedivate may be said to dignify the land of the Pharoahs. The regal attributes which recently attached to this institution were purely of British making and had no significance at Constantinople, where Abbas Hilmy Pasha was merely regarded as that which "Khedive" spells,—a Viceroy, To-day the style and title of the new Egyptian Sovereign, is the proudest known in the Moslem world and this, with the Protectorate, is a happy augury of the day when a revived Egypt will be able to direct her own destiny and take her place among the nations of the world. Many were under the impression that Egypt would be annexed, and thereby made a mere possession of the British Empire, but their anticipations have happily proved incorrect. The Protectorate spells something very different, for it breathes the great idea,—"Egypt for the Egyptians." To the new Sultan we extend our heartiest wishes, for on him devolves at a critical moment the task of steering his kingdom in uneasy waters; but we are assured that he will ever be extended the most wise guidance by Great Britain in all his difficulties. To his care is confined no tottering dominion, but one of the richest and most historic climes on earth, and much will depend on his Highness as far as the march of the country to ultimate and complete emancipation, is concerned. The Crescent and Star has glided silently down the mast to be hoisted no more,—a fact that was neither dramatic nor unexpected. The tie with Turkey was one more of words than anything else, and the two countries have systematically been drifting apart, for the road of progress is one that leads away from Stamboul. In her new guise, untrammelled by any diplomatic fetters the final triumph of the country over its present difficulties is a *fait accompli*. The Egyptian need look back with no regret at the Khedivate, for it was that which gave the country the name of the Land of Paradox. The anomaly is gone. "Che sara sara." What had to be, had to be. But nevertheless it is interesting to recall the exact position which the now defunct Khedivate occupied in the eyes of the vast majority of Egyptians and particularly in the eyes of the educated ones. To the vast masses of the people Egypt has appeared a truly Turkish province, and the fellaheen until very recently believed that all the benefits which he enjoyed emanated from Stamboul. One can scarcely feel surprised at this, considering the care which was always taken by the British Foreign Office and its Cairene Agency, to avoid touching Turkish susceptibilities. All British Officers, seconded for service with the Egyptian Army, were required to wear the Tarboosh and use Turkish military titles and were theoretically in the Sultan's service. In the same way civil servants were supposed to be foreign officers in the service of the Crescent and the Star. Advisers to the various Government departments were carefully intructed to remain in the shadow. Whilst the Egyptian Ministers, nearly always Osmanlis of the Nile, appeared before the gaze of the public of Cario and Alexandria as the originators of schemes and the creators of that peace and prosperity which reigned in the paradoxical land. It was Britain then who served, whilst it was the Turkish Pasha who took the credit! To the masses, the occupation was foreign and ephemeral, the Pashaliks indigenous and stable. British good faith required that it should be so. Lord Cromer did not impress the Egyptian. He possesses an unsympathetic personality and was more a good administrator than a statesman. His high-mindedness did not carry weight with the Egyptians. His thoughtful schemes left them cold, and then they believed all schemes came from the Bhosphorus! The advent of Earl Kitchener wrought some change. a real living force directing the destinies of Egypt, a personality loved by the Arab for his strength and regarded with respect for his achievements in Khartoum and the Soudan. To the Egyptian Lord Kitchener came as a friend of old times not as a stranger; as one who could understand and was understood. For the first time some credit was given by the masses to Britain, when the National Assembly was inaugurated and the ordinary fellaheen learnt from his moulvi that it was El-Lord who had done the thing. The five feddan law also was attributed to the same source, and within the last few months only the fellaheen have realised that it was Whitehall and not the Rue de la Sublime Porte which presided over Egypt and its people. When Turkish troops were denied access to Tripoli across Egyptian territory, a profound impression was created in the minds of the common people, especially as the prohibition was made in the name of the Egyptian Government. As far as the educated classes were concerned the matter was very different They knew *who* was the benefactor and in many notable cases did not omit to acknowledge it with gratitude. Those amongst them who came from old and aristocratic families naturally regarded Stamboul as interwoven with their personal traditions, whilst the professional classes merely toyed with the "Imperial Ottoman" idea. The professional "Egyptian" is a somewhat heterogeneous entity. He may be a Copt, a Syrian, a Moslem,—or in many cases a free thinker. Of them Mr. A. W. Weigall, late Inspector-General of Egyptian Antiquities says: "All better-class Egyptians regard France as the pattern of what a nation should be. They nearly all speak French, dress as much as possible in the French style and emulate the manners of Paris. If the war were simply a Franco-German contest the Egyptians would be enthusiastically on the side of the French." The same writer goes on to explain that the better classes were quite indifferent to the Occupation, not caring in a genial boulevard way, whether it stayed or did not, but, at the same time, blessing the gods for having above them Lord Kitchener! Thus did Egypt regard the tie with temporal Turkey. It cannot be termed a cordial bond, for on the part of the fellaheen it was built up on ignorance, whilst to the upper sections of society it was simply regarded as the *status quo*,—which could live till it died a natural and long-prophesied death.

Notes of the Day

Lord Hardinge's Bereavement.

The sympathy with Lord Hardinge in the tragic bereavement he has suffered in the death of his son will be profound and sincere throughout India. It is impossible to imagine a more sad loss for a man, who has so recently lost his wife, to suffer than that he should be deprived so soon after of an eldest son on the threshold of a bright and promising career. In India where sympathy in domestic trouble is so readily aroused, the bereavements of one, who like Lord Hardinge, enjoys the regard and affection of the people in an unusual degree, inspire a genuine feeling of regret, quite different from the formal expressions of sorrow which are sometimes offered on these occasions. Lord Hardinge has had much personal misfortune to bear since he came to India, and the unswerving devotion with which he has strenuously carried on the duties of his post, first after the Delhi outrage, and then after the death of Lady Hardinge, has intensified the respect and gratitude which he had already earned in this country. The universal sorrow which found such genuine expression in all parts of the country on the occasion of those events, will be an assurance to Lord Hardinge, that, if there is any measure of consolation to be gained by the heartfelt sympathy of millions of people in this new great sorrow which has befallen him, such consolation is already his.

The Situation in the Balkans.

Through the good offices of the Tsar much of the irritation of Bulgaria against Servia has been removed and the establishment of cordial relations between the two countries seems near at hand. The penetration of the forces of the Dual Monarchy into Servian territory made a very profound impression in Sofia, where it is realised that a Teutonic victory would further complicate the situation in the Lands of Unrest, and if anything render their integrity more than ever a far-off ideal. Thus it would appear that the talk of a Turco-Bulgarian agreement was an old wive's tale, a theory which finds support in the following very significant telegram from Sofia:—

"In the course of the debate, in reply to the Speech from the Throne in the Sobranje, M. Malinoff, Leader of the Democratic Party, declared that the policy of the Bulgarian Government must necessarily aim at the realisations of Bulgarian national unity. This object, which was almost achieved by the Turco-Bulgarian War, would enable a contented Bulgaria to be created, which would have nothing to demand of its neighbours, which would for their part have nothing to demand from her. This policy could be carried out either by war or by maintenance of a strict and loyal neutrality.

"'The people,' said M. Malinoff, 'did not want war, nor did its leaders, but it was the duty of the Government to warn the nation that war might become imperative, in spite of its will. The situation demanded certain precautions, so that if war became necessary it should not be waged in a sense contrary to the political aim of Bulgarian national unity. Nevertheless, the maintenance of neutrality, which was of immense service to some of Bulgaria's neighbours and to certain Powers, did not free the Government from the obligation of opening negotiations with the belligerent groups.'

"M. Malinoff called for the opening of negotiations with the Triple Entente, by which he hoped they would be able to guarantee the realisation of Bulgarian unity."

The Attitude of Greece.

The only uncomfortable factor in the situation is the attitude of the Greeks, who, since their recent successes have not been remarkable exactly for a conciliatory spirit. By the acquisition of Macedonia a large number of Bulgarians have passed under Greek rule. These Bulgarians naturally desire to be under their national flag, and that is the general tenour of the ideals borne of this war. Nevertheless the Hellenic Government thought fit to inspire the following statement,—

Owing to persistent rumours being current abroad respecting Roumanian, or other proposals regarding the purchase of Bulgarian neutrality by territorial concessions in Macedonia, I understand that the Greek Government, although no such proposals have been made to it directly, has felt obliged to instruct its diplomatic representatives abroad to state categorically that Greece could not under any circumstances consider any cession of territory.

If we desire, and we do, that when the present hostilities are terminated, for a long time Europe should have peace, that end can only be reached by the distribution of small territories on the principles of race and not classic sentimentality. On this the European Concert should insist whatever any individual State may say or think.

Hungary and Roumania.

Count Tisza, the Magyar Premier, who recently went on a pilgrimage to the War Lord, has been very busy trying to buy over the Dacians, but with scant success. It is characteristic of the ponderous and blundersome diplomacy of Austria-Hungary that it should quibble at the wrong time with those whose sympathies it would attach, and this seems to be the keynote of the negotiations that have been taking place between Budapesth and the Roumanians. The Hungarians headed their list of projected "concessions" by permitting Transylvania to hoist the Dacian colours only in a different pattern to that which flies over Bucharest! Likewise in the place of complete political amnesty which was demanded, only a partial form was agreed to, complacently remarks the "Neue Freie Presse." Moreover, the Premier instead of agreeing to abolish the law which required Roumanian children to learn Magyar for the first four years at school, is only prepared to attenuate it. But it is the last which has successfully turned Dacian derision into disgust. Count Tisza refuses to make any concession regarding the Electoral System which leaves the representation of the Roumanians in Parliament in the hands of a small majority of Magyars,—a refusal which,, on the face of it, renders all the foregoing *soi-disant* concessions but mere mouthy promises which would, in all probability, never be kept, modest though they be!

Bacteriological Work in Western India.

Major W. Glen-Liston, Director of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, has just issued his report setting forth the work done by the laboratory during 1913. The report is divided into two parts, one describing the investigations carried out in connection with plague, and other summing up the research work accomplished in connection with preventive medicine and pathological diagnosis for the whole of the Bombay Presidency. The output of the anti-plague vaccine during the year under report was greater in comparison with the previous year's output. As many doses as 795,637 were supplied from the laboratory. The increase was due to the growing demand from countries outside India, especially the British East African Protectorates. The only places in India where there was an increase in the demand for the prophylactic were the Bombay Presidency and Burma. The report is incomplete as regards the statistics of inoculation in various parts of the country, but Major Liston is of opinion that what figures are available serve to show that inoculation is a useful means of combating plague and thereby reducing plague mortality. Experiments on the results of fumigation by Hydrocyanic Acid Gas as a plague preventive were conducted in the laboratory. The results were encouraging. Experiments were also devised to determine to what extent clothes and bedding, on the one hand, and grain bags on the other, carry the infection of plague. These experiments showed that, while it is easy to transfer the infected fleas by means of clothing, in no case was it found possible to carry the infection in the grain bags. These experiments, however, will be amplified, before any definite conclusion can be arrived at. Iodine treatment of plague cases was also investigated, but Major Liston thinks that the number of cases treated was not sufficiently large to allow any definite conclusion to be drawn. During the year 654,516 rats were received at the laboratory from the Health Department, 215,684 of which were received in a dead condition. Of these latter 146,478 were examined and 7,805 were found to be plague-infected.

Other Research Work.

In addition to diagnoses of rabies and examination of pathological fluids and tissues of various kinds, we find that research work was carried out in connection with the prevalence of guinea-worm disease in India. These researches went to show that the disease is widely prevalent in the country, that males appear to suffer more frequently than females and that it is chiefly contracted through drinking infected water. The worm is very prolific, each family providing about three million young worms. These cyclops can be easily removed from water by merely passing it through a piece of fine cloth. "The existence of this easily prevented disease in India" says Major Liston "is due largely to the indifference, ignorance and prejudices of the people who are careless about the condition of their wells and do not mind drinking water which has been soiled by people bathing in it." The existence of bovine tuberculosis was also investigated, but the enquiry showed that such tuberculosis is very rare in India. The treatment of Leprosy with a vaccine prepared from the streptothrix isolated by Major Beauchamp Williams, I.M.S., was continued throughout the year. Vaccine was supplied to a number of persons in India and other parts of the world. On account of the slow progress of the disease, the recurring attacks of fever with extension of the leprosy lesions and the periods of remission and temporary improvement even in untreated cases, it was difficult, says Major Liston, to arrive at any conclusion as to the usefulness of the vaccine as a method of treatment.

Mr. Dobbs, Judicial Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, proceeds at once on special duty to Basra.

Official and Personal.

Lord and Lady Willingdon attended Service at Emanuel Church, Girgaum, yesterday morning.

Nearly 900 guests attended the Reception at Government House on Saturday, which was a most enjoyable function. Their Excellencies received and shook hands with all their guests in the Throne Room in the State Bungalow and had cordial greetings for every one. The scene in the illuminated grounds and in the large refreshment hall was very animated. Every community in Bombay was well represented and hardly a single leading personage was absent. After receiving their guests their Excellencies entered the grounds and visited the Refreshment Hall, and conversed with a number of people. In the course of the evening Messrs. P. R. Cadell and P. G. Messent were presented with the badges of the Companionship of the Most Exalted Order of the Indian Empire; Mr. Tribhuvandas Narottamdas Malvi with the "Kaiser-i-Hind" Medal of the First Class; Miss Emma Tudball and Assistant-Surgeon G. A. Doane with the "Kaiser-i-Hind" Medal of the 2nd Class; Mr. Robert MacTier with the King's Police Medal; and the Hon. Diwan Bahadur Kashinath Ramchandra Godbole, Khan Bahadur Bomanji R. Anklesaria, Rao Bahadur Raghunathji Nichhabhoy Tatya and Rao Bahadur Shripat Vishnu Mhaskar with the sanads or badges of their titles. His Excellency congratulated the recipients on the distinction conferred upon them.

SCANDINAVIAN KINGS.

CONFERENCE AT MALMOE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

MALMOE, Dec 18.

The conference of the Kings of Sweden, Denmark and Norway has opened here.

The King of Sweden welcomed the King of Denmark who arrived in the Danish cruiser Heimdal. Their Majesties later awaited the King of Norway who arrived in a special train. A most cordial meeting took place between the monarchs.

The town was profusely decorated, and the public enthusiastically welcomed the sovereigns.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 19.

It is officially stated that the meeting of the Sovereigns at Malmoe has not only consolidated the existing relations of the three kingdoms but has enabled an agreement on special questions.

The nations also agreed to continue the co-operation thus happily inaugurated.

Fresh meetings will be arranged when necessary.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 19.

The King of Sweden in his speech at the Conference dwelt on the unanimous desire of the three kingdoms to preserve their neutrality and on the value of co-operation to guard common interests.

King Haakon and King Christian replied testifying their sincere joy at the initiative of King Gustav.

They hoped that the Conference would have happy results for the three peoples.

The Conference terminated yesterday evening.

FOOD FOR SUFFERI G HAJ PILGRIMS.

GENEROUS STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 20.

In view of the reports received from the Hedjaz that the inhabitants of Jeddah and Mecca were suffering severely owing to the stoppage of food supplies by sea, his Majesty's Government, at the instance of his Excellency the Viceroy, have agreed, in spite of the fact that Jeddah is an enemy's port, to differentiate between it and other hostile ports, and in the interests of the inhabitants and pilgrims at Jeddah and the Holy places, to allow ships to proceed there with food supplies sufficient for their requirements.

GERMAN PRISONERS AT HONGKONG.

UNFOUNDED REPORTS OF ILL-TREATMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Dec. 19.

In view of the allegations of the German Government regarding the treatment of German prisoners in Hongkong Mr. Harcourt communicated with the Governor who replied that the report was unfounded.

The American Consul-General has telegraphed his Government to inform the German Government that as the result of investigation he finds there is no truth in the report.

GERMAN PRESS ATTACKS ON AMERICA

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The German press displays increasing irritation at the failure of the campaign to secure American sympathy.

Articles attacking America appear with increasing frequency, sarcastically alluding to American Puritanism and narrow-mindedness.

The correspondent of the "Frankfuerter Zeitung" urges that the Germans should take no pains to win American sympathy since the American press and people will have nothing to do with them.

THE EMDEN'S LANDING PARTY.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 19.

A German official telegram states that a British collier picked up the Emden's landing party on board the schooner.

GERMAN CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The German casualties in the last four lists amount to 23,000. The Germans admit the loss of 30,000 on the Yser.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

KHEDIVE DEPOSED

NEW PRINCE WITH TITLE OF SULTAN

DEATH OF THE VICEROY'S SON

ALLIES PROGRESSING EVERYWHERE.

We regret to announce the death of the Hon. E. C. Hardinge, son of his Excellency the Viceroy, news of which was received on Saturday evening.

Prince Hussein has been appointed, with the title of Sultan, to succeed the Khedive, and in a message to him his Majesty the King conveys his assurance of "my unfailing support in safeguarding the integrity of Egypt, and securing her future well-being and prosperity."

The Allies have made marked progress in Belgium, and have captured trenches round about Arras. Ground has been gained at several other points also.

It is reported from a Dutch source that violent fighting continues on the Yser and that Artillery from the fleet is playing havoc in German ranks.

The damage done by the guns of the German cruisers on the north-east coast towns is declared to have been very widespread.

It is now stated that 103 were killed and 444 wounded at Hartlepool, and 17 killed and 50 wounded at Scarborough

It is officially reported from Petrograd that almost a complete lull on the Vistula has succeeded the enemey's attacks of the last few days, while the fighting on the Bzura begins to develop.

TWO TURKISH STEAMERS SUNK.

RUSSIAN CRUISER'S EXPLOIT.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 19.

The Commander of the cruiser Askold has arrived at Port Said.

He reports that he captured the German steamer Haifa and sank two Turkish steamers off Beirut during the patrol of the Turkish coast.

TURKISH TREASURY EMPTY.

FINANCIAL SITUATION GETTING WORSE

SOFIA, Dec. 19.

The latest advices from Constantinople show that the financial situation is becoming worse.

The only remedy the Government have in view, is to issue five million pounds of paper money without possessing equivalent gold. They have also forced the currency of German paper money.

Military requisitions continue. Shops have been emptied irrespective of the nationality of the owners.

INDIAN SOLDIERS' GRATITUDE.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Sir James Willcocks has written to Sir John Hewett expressing the gratitude of Indian soldiers for comforts sent through the Fund. He assures all concerned in this labour of love that their efforts are more than recognised and appreciated by all ranks. Everything received was promptly distributed.

VIOLENT FIGHTING ON THE YSER.

DEATH OF THE VICEROY'S SON.

VIOLENT FIGHTING IN BELGIUM.

ALLIES' MARKED PROGRESS.

ALL ENEMY'S COUNTER-ATTACKS FAIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 19.

The "Telegraf" states that violent fighting continues on the Yser. Artillery from the fleet is playing havoc in German ranks.

The rumans of the relief of Ostend and Roulers are untrue but the Allies have gained ground near Nieuport.

PARIS, Dec. 18.

A communiqué says:—Yesterday afternoon was marked by our progress in Belgium, where all the enemy's counter-attacks failed.

A vigorous offensive at Arras made us masters of several trenches in front of Anchy, only one and a quarter miles south-west of La Bassee, Loos and St. Laurent-Blangy, both two miles eastward of Arras.

At St. Laurent-Blangy we carried nearly the whole of the enemy's first line of trenches over more than a kilometre of front.

Our heavy artillery in the district of Tracy-le-val and in Champagne gained a clear advantage.

In the Argonne the enemy blew up one of our trenches north of le Four de Paris, and tried to debouch from it with three battalions. This attack and another made against St. Hubert were repulsed.

There is nothing to report east of the Mouse and in the Vosges.

PROGRESS AT MANY POINTS.

ARTILLERY DUELS ON THE AISNE.

PARIS, Dec. 19.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—

Yesterday in Belgium we organised the ground gained on the preceding day south of Dixmude and pushed our line southward of Kortekerinn.

Our advance southward of Ypres continues; in marshy, difficult ground.

We progressed between the Lys and the Somme in the region of Notre-Dame-de-Consolation, southward of La Bassee, advancing over a kilometre in the last two days.

We also progressed in the direction of Carency and Saint Laurent despite the enemy's liveliest counter-attacks.

The positions we have gained, have been maintained

We advanced on the night of the 17th instant and on the following day in the region of Albert under the most violent fire and reached the barbed wire defences of the enemy's second line.

North of Malincourt we have been obliged to abandon the trench captured which was set on fire by grenades.

Several German trenches have been captured in the regions of Mametz and Lihons. Three violent counter-attacks were repulsed.

There have been artillery duels along the Aisne and in Champagne, the enemy's artillery showing greater activity.

We blew up in Bois-de-la-Grurie a German sap.

Near Saint Hubert, the enemy by a lively attack succeeded in making slight progress.

It is confirmed that our artillery on the heights of the Meuse, directed by aviators, demolished two heavy batteries and damaged a third battery.

There is nothing to report from the Meuse to the Vosges. The enemy indulges in heavy rifle firing in the Vosges but did not attack.

GROUND GAINED NORTH OF NIEUPORT

LONDON, Dec. 19.

An official communiqué published in Paris last night said:—We have gained some ground along the dunes north-east of Nieuport.

Two strong German counter-attacks north of the Ypres-Menin road have been repulsed.

The British have advanced slightly in the Armentieres district. Our artillery has destroyed two heavy batteries in the Verdun region.

GERMAN COLUMN ANNIHILATED.

PARIS, Dec. 19.

The last night's communique said: In Belgium in the region of Steenstraete a German attack was repulsed.

We progressed appreciably in the vicinity of Kortekerinn.

The enemy showed some activity towards Thiepral and Libons but the German column was surprised and literally annihilated.

DEATH OF THE HON. E. C. HARDINGE.

VICEROY'S SON DIES OF WOUNDS.

WHOLE COUNTRY PLUNGED IN DEEP MOURNING.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 19.

News has been received that Lt. the Hon Edward Hardinge, son of the Viceroy, who was wounded in battle in France, died yesterday, of his wounds. The greatest sympathy is felt for His Excellency all over the station.

Lieutenant Hardinge was reported wounded in the first week of September, and has since been lying wounded in hospital in France.

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

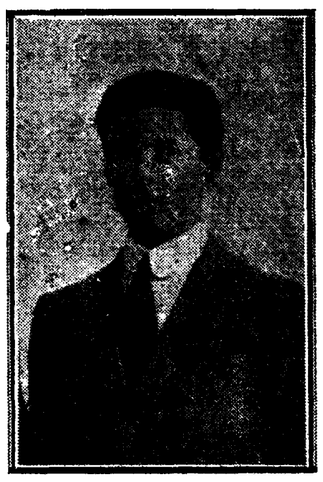
The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, President and Chairman of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, has sent the following telegram to Sir James Du Boulay, Private Secretary to H.. E. the Viceroy:—

The whole country is plunged in deep mourning at the news of the death of the gallant son of their great noble and beloved Viceroy. The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association beg respectfully to join in it with their most heartfelt condolence.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

At the usual weekly meeting of the female students of the First Aid Class organised under the auspices of the Bombay City Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, Mrs. Shirin Dosabhai F. Panthaki, Honorary Class Organiser, referred to the sad and untimely demise of Lieut. the Hon. E. C. Hardinge, elder son of his Excellency Lord Hardinge. The deceased, the speaker said, was a brave son of a good father. Dr. K. E. Madon, Honorary Lecturer to the Class, also referred to the sad event, and it was resolved to close the class without transacting any business for the day, and to send a message of condolence to his Excellency the Viceroy.

LIEUT. THE HON. E. C. HARDINGE.



H. E. the Viceroy's son, whose death is reported. He was a second-lieutenant in the 15th (the King's) Hussars.

CHANGE OF TONE.

GLOOM IN BERLIN.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

A correspondent of the "Evening News" who has just returned from Berlin, says that he finds a different tone there. Berlin is growing duller daily, fearing an air raid.

The Germans still believe in a final victory but are getting tired of the length of the war.

The defeat off Falkland Islands has caused great gloom. It was known in Berlin last Sunday.

EAST COAST RAID.

TOTAL CASUALTIES OVER 600.

WIDESPREAD DESTRUCTION.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

It is now stated that 103 were killed and 444 wounded at Hartlepool, and 17 killed and 50 wounded at Scarborough.

LATER.

Correspondents touring the bombarded towns are astounded at the wholesale destruction. The Germans apparently varied their fire over the widest possible area. Even an earthquake would not cause such ruin. The residential quarters in Hartlepool are chiefly damaged. The shopping quarter is hardly touched. Work is now proceeding in the workshops and docks as usual, and the train-service is normal.

The latest information from Scarborough says that women and children figure largely in the casualties of the three towns.

General Plume, inspecting the troops at Hartlepool, read a letter from Earl Kitchener commending their calmness and the absence of panic among civilians.

American newspapers say that the result of raid will stiffen John Bull. The attempt to frighten the English by the possibility of a raid is ludicrous, seeing that Britain and France command the sea as never before.

NO BRITISH WARSHIPS LOST.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The Admiralty states that no British warships of any kind were lost in recent operations on East Coast.

LATER.

The Press Bureau has no information regarding the alleged sinking of two British destroyers.

"BRUTAL MURDER, NOT WAR."

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.

"The Evening Mail" says Germany has dealt her cause a staggering blow by Wednesday's bombardment of the English east coast towns, which was brutal murder, not war.

THE "TIMES" COMMENT.

DELHI, Dec. 19.

The Viceroy's report from the Secretary of State, says:—

"The Times" says that the possibility that such a raid would be attempted was widely known and fully expected. The German warships would come again, until they comt once too often. On such visitations will cause the Government or nation to swerve from the fixed resolve to send evtry possible man and gun and rifle to assist in driving back the Germans from the lands which they have invaded and finish the war on German soil.

COMPLETE FAILURE OF THE COASTAL RAID.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 19.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" says:—

If the object of the coastal raid was to make the British public panicky, its failure is complete and the attitude of the press is all that the authorities could desire.

The "Westminster Gazette" alone asserts that the Admiralty may be trusted to explore all possible means of keeping powerful ships at a distance from which it will be impossible to bombard the coast towns. In other papers we are told there was deep satisfaction in the country generally that the skulkers had come out at last, but any change in the disposition of our squadron in order to fight them when they do come out would mean that we allowed the Germans to beguile the Navy from its real mission.

TERRIFIED TURKS.

EFFECT OF BOMBARDMENT OF SAROS.

ATHENS, Dec. 18.

The British bombardment of the Gulf of Saros terrified the Turks, who fled into the interior. The barracks were destroyed and fortifications seriously damaged.

RUSSIAN VICE-CONSUL ILL-TREATED.

IMPRISONED IN A CONSTANTINOPLE DUNGEON.

SOFIA, Dec. 18.

The Russian Vice-Consul at the Dardanelles has arrived at Dedeagatch. He was imprisoned for thirty-one days in a dungeon in Constantinople, and only released after vigorous representations had been made by the Italian Ambassador.

SULTAN OF EGYPT.

APPOINTMENT OF PRINCE HUSSEIN

ENTHUSIASM THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 18.

It is officially announced that Prince Hussein, uncle of the Khedive, has been appointed to succeed the Khedive with the title of Sultan. Prince Hussein has received the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath on his accession to the Sultanate.

Sir Arthur Mac Mahon will leave England shortly for Egypt.

CAIRO, Dec. 18.

A salute of 101 guns was fired this afternoon at Alexandria. Port Said and Cairo and the Union Jack was hoisted over the British Agency at Cairo.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The King received Sir Arthur MacMahon at Buckingham Palace to-day.

SULTAN'S RESCRIPT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

CAIRO, Dec. 19.

The Sultan in a rescript announces his desire to insure the moral and material welfare of the country by perfection of education and vigilant care for the tranquillity and security of the people.

He expresses his conviction that the definition of Britain's situation in Egypt by removing causes of misunderstanding, will facilitate the collaboration of every political element in the country.

ENTHUSIASM THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

PORT SAID, Dec. 18.

The Aga Khan has arrived and proceeded to Cairo to assist in the ceremony of the accession of Sultan Hussein.

CAIRO, Dec. 19.

The city is decorated with flags. The proclamation of the Sultan has been received with enthusiasm, groups in streets reading and discussing it.

Same conditions prevail throughout the country where sober-minded opinion sees fresh prosperity for Egypt and hails the coming ruler who is known as the Fellah's friend.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

INTEGRITY OF EGYPT TO BE SAFEGUARDED.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The Press Bureau states that the King has telegraphed to the Sultan of Egypt: "On the occasion of your Highness entering your high office, I desire to convey the expression of my most sincere friendship and the assurance of my unfailing support in safeguarding the integrity of Egypt, and securing her future well-being and prosperity.

"Your Highness has been called upon to undertake the responsibilities of high office at a grave crisis in the national life of Egypt. I feel convinced that you will be able, with the co-operation of your Ministers and the Protectorate of Britain, successfully to overcome all the influences which are seeking to destroy the independence of Egypt, and the wealth, liberty and happiness of its people."

EGYPT'S FUTURE.

BRITAIN AS TRUSTEE ACCEPTS ALL RESPONSIBILITY.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The Acting High Commissioner of Egypt has sent a letter to the new Sultan of Egypt stating that the Government is in possession of evidence that ever since the outbreak of war with Germany, the ex-Khedive has definitely thrown in his lot with the enemies of Britain. The rights of the Sultan of Turkey or the Khedive over the Egyptian Executive have been forfeited.

Dealing with future government, he says that the British Government regards itself as the trustee of all rights accruing from the Khedive's action as well as of the rights exercised during the last thirty years for the Egyptian people, and it can best fulfil its responsibilities by the declaration of a British protectorate and the government of the country under such protectorate by a prince of the Khedivial family.

In the letter inviting Prince Hussein, Britain accepts the fullest responsibility for defence against all aggression.

Its relation with the Egyptian Government and foreign Powers will be henceforth conducted through the British representative in Cairo. The revision of the Capitulations will be postponed until the end of the war. British policy will aim at the continuance of internal reform. The religious convictions of the Egyptians will be scrupulously respected, and it is unnecessary to affirm that in declaring Egypt free from obedience to those who usurped political power at Constantinople, the British Government is animated by no hostility towards the Caliphate.

The strengthening of Mahomedan institutions in Egypt is naturally a matter in which the Government will take the deepest interest.

"AN UNMIXED GOOD."

COMMENTS ON THE GOVERNMENT'S DECISION.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Lord Cromer, in a letter to "The Times" says that all that the decision of Government does is to sever the connection between Turkey and Egypt. This is an unmixed good. It must not be assumed that the payment of tribute will necessarily cease. The whole is hypothecated to the payment of the Turkish Debt.

The "Daily Chronicle" says it is now possible to place the whole Administration of Egypt for the first time on a straightforward, intelligible, common-sense basis.

"The Times" says the Protectorate is purely a practical administrative step, and not an annexation. The Government have acted wisely in limiting their action to the narrowest possible limits. The brightest feature of the Egyptian situation has been the steadfast adherence of the Ministry to the British cause, together with the admirable demeanour of the priesthood and the composure of the populace.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that Egypt could have no better fate than to follow the noble example of th eIndian Feudatory States.

The "Temps" says: "The definite liberation of Egypt will appear to the inhabitants of Lebanon and Syria to foreshadow their deliverance from Ottoman subjection. The new Sovereign will henceforth be called upon to play a considerable part in the world of Islam."

THE TURKISH DEBT.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The alteration in the status of Egypt does not affect the Turkish Debt secured on tribute, which the Egyptian Administration will continue to transmit to Rothschilds and the Bank of England.

PROTECTORATE RECOGNISED BY FRANCE.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The Press Bureau says that France has recognised the British protectorate over Egypt, and Great Britain adheres to the Franco-Moorish treaty of march 30th, 1912.

FIGHTING IN POLAND.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPELLED.

LULL ON THE VISTULA.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 19.

A communiqué indicates that the fighting on the Bzura begins to develop. We have repelled several German attacks.

There have been only outpost affairs in other districts.

On the left bank of the Vistula we captured a thousand prisoners.

A strong force from the Przemysl garrison is trying to fight its way out. We are fighting here under favourable conditions.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 19.

It is officially stated that almost a complete lull on practically the whole front along the left bank of the Vistula succeeded the enemy's attacks of the last few days, all of which were repulsed.

We have been obliged to modify the dispositions of certain of our Armies in conformity with the movement of part of our troops towards the river Bzura, and the constant reinforcement of the Austrians in the Carpathians.

We checked on the 18th December the offensive of the enemy in Western Galicia. Our offensive on the front Sanok-Lysks, in Galicia, continues successfully.

We took three thousand prisoners and several guns and mitrailleuses.

RIDICULOUS AND MISLEADING.

BERLIN PAPER AND THE FIGHT WITH THE RUSSIANS.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.

The newspaper "Vorwaerts" publishes a statement saying:

"It is ridiculous and misleading exaggeration to speak of the annihilation and defeat of the Russians. Even if the booty is great the Russians must escape safely owing to their timely retreat."

VIOLENT FIGHTING IN GALICIA.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 19.

It is officially stated in Vienna that: "Our forces which advanced beyond the line of Krosno-Zakliczn again met with stubborn resistance. Violent fighting is also proceeding on the lower Dunjates. The Russian rearguard made a dogged stand on the western bank of the river.

A telegram likewise mentions a sortie from Przemysl and adds that the garrison returned to the fortress.

FULL STORY OF THE BATTLE OF YPRES.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S DESPATCH.

HOW THE BRITISH HELD THE LINE.

MAGNIFICENT RESPONSE TO DESPERATE CALLS.

TRIBUTE TO INDIANS.

A long despatch from General French recounting the operations of the British Force throughout the battle of Ypres-Armentieres was issued on Nov. 29.

Early in October a study of the general situation impressed him with the necessity for bringing the greatest possible force to bear in support of the northern flank of the Allies.

General Joffre agreed with these views and on October 3 the Second Cavalry Division, under General Gough, marched from Compiegne en route for the new theatre. Army corps followed at intervals of a few days, and the move was completed on October 19, when the First Corps, under Sir Douglas Haig, completed their detrainment at Saint-Omer.

The success of the operations was in a great measure due to the excellent feeling of co-operation displayed between the French and British Armies.

Joint plans of the operations were arranged with General Foch, who was in command of the French troops north of Noyon, and the great battle commenced on October 11, when cavalry cleared the enemy out of some woods north of Bethune and Aire and General Smith-Dorrien reached the Canal between Aire and Bethune. Later he continued his march on to the line between Laventie and Lorgies, which was to bring him to the left of the French Army and threaten the German flank. On the 12th this movement commenced, but the enemy extended his right with some strength.

The whole of the Second Corps advanced to the attack, but was unable to make headway on account of the difficult character of the ground. Before nightfall, however, he had made some advance and had driven back hostile counter-attacks with great loss to the enemy and the destruction of some of the machine-guns.

On and after the 13th the object of the General Commanding the Second Corps was to get astride of the La Bassee-Lille road in the neighbourhood of Fournes, so as to threaten the right flank and rear of the enemy on the high ground south of La Bassee. This position at La Bassee has throughout the battle defied all attempts at capture, either by the French or by the British.

HEROISM OF THE DORSETS.

On the 13th General Smith-Dorrien could make little progress. He particularly mentions the fine fighting of the Dorsets, whose commanding officer, Major Roper, was killed. He also refers to the gallantry of the artillery.

The fighting of the second corps continued on the 14th in the same direction, and on this day General Hamilton was killed.

On the 15th the Third Division fought splendidly, crossing the dykes with planks and driving the enemy from one entrenched position to another, and they established themselves on the line Pont de Ham-Croix-Barbee.

The move continued the next day, and on the 17th the village of Aubers, which was strongly held, was captured by the Ninth Infantry Brigade, while at dark the Lincolns and the Royal Fusiliers carried the village of Herlies at the point of the bayonet after a fine attack, the brigade being handled with great dash by Brigadier-General Shaw.

On the 18th powerful counter-attacks on the Second Corps were gallantly repulsed. From the 19th to the 31st the Second Corps carried on a most gallant fight in defence of their position against very superior numbers, the enemy being reinforced.

On the 19th the Royal Irish stormed and carried the village of Lepilly. Next day, however, they were cut off and surrounded, and suffered heavy losses.

On the morning of the 22nd the enemy made a very determined attack on the Fifth Division, but were sharply counter-attacked by the Worcesters and Manchesters and prevented from coming on.

The Lahore Division of the Indian troops arrived on the 24th, and was sent to the neighbourhood of Lacon to support the Second Corps.

Early in the morning the enemy commenced a heavy attack, but owing to the skill of the artillery were unable to come to close quarters. Towards evening a heavy attack developed against the Seventh Brigade, but was repulsed by the Wiltshires and the Royal West Hants with heavy loss to the enemy.

Later the Gordon Highlanders were driven out of their trenches, which were retaken by the Middlesex.

GREAT GERMAN LOSSES.

The Eighth Infantry Brigade was also heavily attacked, but the enemy was driven off. In both cases the Germans lost very heavily, leaving large numbers of dead and prisoners.

The Second Corps was now becoming exhausted, owing to the constant reinforcements of the enemy, the length of the line they had to defend, and the enormous losses they had suffered.

By the evening of the 11th the Third Corps had practically completed their detrainment at Saint-Omer and moved east of Hazebrouck.

In pursuance of the orders of General Pulteney they moved towards the line Armentieres-Wytschaete, and proceeded to attack the enemy.

Rain and fog prevented the full advantage of our much superior artillery. The enemy, however, were routed, the position was taken, and during the night the Third Corps entrenched it.

On the 14th it was found that the enemy had withdrawn from Bailleul, which our troops occupied.

On the 18th the Third Corps were directed to move down the valley of the Lys to endeavour to assist the Cavalry Corps in making good its position on the right bank.

It was necessary first to drive the enemy eastward towards Lille. A vigorous offensive was asumed, but the enemy had been considerably reinforced, and little progress was made.

Referring at this point to the operations at Ghent and Antwerp under Lieut.-General Sir Henry Rawlinson, General French says: "The action of General Rawlinson's force at this period exercised, in my opinion, great influence on the course of the subsequent operations. A very difficult task was allotted to General Rawlinson. It was necessary for him to operate on a very wide front, and until the arrival of the First Corps no troops were available with which to support and reinforce him.

"VERY SIGNAL SERVICE."

"Although they had to encounter very superior forces, his troops, cavalry and infantry, fought with the utmost gallantry, and rendered very signal service."

Continuing his description of the attempt to establish the British forces east of the Lys, General French says he considered the possession of Menin important, and would facilitate the advance of the rest of the army. The Seventh Division and the Fourth Corps were ordered to advance. General Rawlinson at the same time represented that a large hostile force was advancing and that his left flank was severely threatened.

"General Rawlinson probably exercised wise judgment in not committing his troops to this attack in their somewhat weakened condition, but the result was that the enemy continued in possession of the passage at Merin, facilitating his rapid reinforcement, and thus rendered a further advance impracticable.

"On the 19th the First Corps, coming from the Aisne, completed their detrainment and concentrated between Saint-Omer and Hazebrouck.

"A question of vital importance now arose for decision. I knew the enemy were in greatly superior strength on the Lys, and the Second and Third Cavalry Divisions and Fourth Army Corps were holding a much wider front than their numbers and strength warranted.

"Taking those facts alone into consideration, it would have appeared wise to throw the First Corps to strengthen the line, but this would have left the country north and east of Ypres and the canal open to a wide turning movement of the enemy. I was also aware that they were bringing large reinforcements from the east, which could only be opposed for several days by two or three French cavalry divisions, some French Territorials and the Belgian Army. After the hard fighting it had undergone the Belgian Army was in no condition to withstand unsupported such an attack, and unless substantial resistance could be offered the Allied flank must be turned and the Channel ports laid bare to the enemy.

A GLORIOUS TALE.

"I judged that a successful movement of this kind would be fraught with such disastrous consequences that the risk of operating on so extended a front must be undertaken, and I directed Sir Douglas Haig to move the First Corps north of Ypres. The object he would have in view would be to capture Bruges, and subsequently, if possible, drive the enemy towards Ghent.

"I had arranged for the French cavalry to operate on the left and the Third Cavalry Division on the right, the Belgian Army rendering what assistance it could by entrenching itself on the Ypres Canal and River, and these troops, although in the last stage of exhaustion, gallantly maintained their positions, buoyed up by the hope of substantial British and French support.

"I fully realised the difficult task that lay before us, and the onerous role the British Army was called upon to fulfil. That success has been attained, and all the enemy's attempts to break through our line frustrated is due entirely to the marvellous fighting power and indomitable courage and tenacity of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men.

"No more arduous task has ever been assigned to British soldiers, and in all their splendid history there is no instance of their having answered so mangnificently to the desperate calls which of necessity were made upon them.

"Instructions were given to the Second, Third and Cavalry Corps to assume a defensive role, in view of the superiority of the enemy, while the Fourth Corps was directed to endeavour to conform generally to the movements of the First Corps.

"On the 21st the corps were ordered to attack. This progressed favourably in face of severe opposition, often necessitating the use of the bayonet. Although threatened by a hostile movement from the Forest of Dhouthlet, our advance was successful until the afternoon, when the French Cavalry Corps received orders to retire to the west of the canal.

"Owing to this and the demands made on him by the Fourth Corps, Sir Douglas Haig was unable to advance beyond the line Zonnebeke-St. Julien-Langemarck-Bixchoote."

THE LINE PIERCED.

As congestion of the French troops was reported at Ypres, General French met Sir Douglas Haig, Sir Henry Rawlinson and the French Generals De Mitry and Bidon, and arranged for the town to be cleared of troops, the French Territorials moving out to cover the left of the First Corps' flank. He informed the commanders of the First and Fourth Army Corps that in view of unexpected reinforcements of the enemy, General Joffre and General French had decided, with the French reinforcements and the Belgians, to drive the Germans east.

General Joffre could not commence the movement till the 24th. General French now saw that all he could do was to prevent the enemy turning the flank north by keeping a very extended front till the French reinforcements would arrive.

Late in the evening of the 22nd the enemy penetrated a portion of the line held by the Cameron Highlanders north of Pilkem, but next day the Queen's, Northamptons and the King's Royal Rifles, under Major-General Bulfin, attacked vigorously with the bayonet, and after severe fighting all day recovered the trenches, taking over 600 prisoners.

The same day an attack on the Third Infantry Brigade was driven off, some 1,500 German dead being seen in the neighbourhood of Langemarck.

"Correspondence found subsequently on a captured German officer stated that the effectives of this attacking corps were reduced to 25 per cent. in the course of the day's fighting."

On the 24th and 25th of October repeated attacks of the enemy were brilliantly repulsed.

During the 25th the Second Division, with the Seventh on the right and the French Ninth on the left, progressed north-eastwards, capturing some guns and prisoners.

POSITION SERIOUS.

"On the 27th I went to the headquarters of the First Corps at Hooge and found the Seventh Division weakened by constant marching and fighting ever since their disembarkation to defend Antwerp, so decided temporarily to break up the Fourth Corps and place the Seventh Division with the First Corps, under the command of Sir Douglas Haig.

"The Fourth Corps commander was sent with his staff to England to supervise the mobilisation of his Eighth Division. Sir Douglas Haig then redistributed his First Corps on the line: (a) Seventh Division from the Chateau east of Zandvoorde to the Menin road; (b) the First from the Menin road to a point immediately to the west of Reytel village; (c) the Second to near the Mooralede-Zonnebeke road.

"On the 29th a heavy attack against the centre of the First Corps line at the cross-roads, a mile north of Gheluvelt, was repulsed.

"On the 30th another attack began to develop in the direction of Zanvoorde, supported by heavy artillery fire. The Third Cavalry Division was forced to withdraw from the K'ein-Zillebeke ridge, involving the right of the Seventh Division. Sir Douglas Haig described the position as 'serious,' the Germans possessing the Zanvoorde ridge. Subsequently it was found that the enemy had been reinforced at this point by the whole active Fifteenth Corps.

"The General Officer commanding the First Corps ordered the line from Gheluvelt to the corner of the canal to be held at all costs. This line was taken up and strengthened in the rear by a second brigade and three battalions and one cavalry brigade of the Ninth French Corps.

"As the First Corps' communications through Ypres were threatened, the line then held was secured, and preparations made to resume the offensive.

THE KAISER'S ORDER.

"An order taken from a prisoner this day purported to emanate from the German general Von Beimling. It said that the Fifteenth German Corps, with the Second Bavarian and Thirteenth Corps, were entrusted with the task of breaking through the line to Ypres, the success of which was considered by the Kaiser to be one of vital importance to the successful issue of the war.

"Perhaps the most important decisive attack, with the exception of that on the Prussian Guard on November 15, was made against the First Corps on October 31. General Moussy, commanding French reinforcements, attacked on the right, but was brought to a complete standstill.

"After several attacks and counter-attacks along the Menin-Ypres road line, the First Division was broken. On the south the Seventh Division and General Bulfin's detachment were heavily shelled, and the retirement of the First Division exposed the left of the Seventh Division, with the result that the Royal Scots Fusiliers were cut off in their trenches and surrounded.

"A strong infantry attack developed against the right of the Seventh Division early in the afternoon. The headquarters of the First and Second Divisions were shelled, the General Officer commanding the First Division being wounded and three staff officers of the First Division and three of the Second Division killed.

"General Landon assumed the command of the First Division.

"On receiving a report about 2-30 p.m. from General Lomax that the First Division had fallen back and that the enemy were advancing in strength, the commander of the First Corps ordered that the line Frenzenberg-Westhoek-bend main road-Klein Zillebeke-bend canal was to be held at all costs. The First Division rallied on the line of woods east of the bend of the road, and the German advance along the road was checked.

"An attack against the right Seventh Division forced the Second Brigade to retire, thus exposing the left Second Brigade and the right Seventh Division. Using reserves, however, they readvanced to their old trenches, where they remained till nightfall.

THE MOST CRITICAL MOMENT.

"In the meantime, on the Menin road a counter-attack of the left First Division and the right Second Division against the right flank of the German line was completely successful, and Gheluvelt was retaken, the 2nd Worcestershire Regiment and the 42nd Brigade of the Royal Field Artillery distinguishing themselves.

"The left Seventh Division then advanced almost to the original line, reconnecting the First and Seventh Divisions. Two regiments of the Sixth Cavalry Brigade cleared the woods to the south-east with great dash, partly mounted and partly dismounted. They killed a large number of the enemy and materially helped to restore the line.

"At five p.m. a French cavalry brigade also came up and supported the Seventh Cavalry Brigade.

"The extreme right and left of the line was held throughout the day and evening. The enemy were driven back on the front till at ten p.m. the line held in the morning was practically reoccupied.

"As the result of the day's fighting 870 wounded were evacuated.

"I was present with Sir Douglas Haig at Hooge between two and three o'clock, when the First Division was retiring. I regard it as the most critical moment in the whole of this great battle. The rally of the First Division and the recapture of the village of Gheluvelt at such a time was fraught with momentous consequences.

"If any one unit can be singled out for especial praise it is the Worcesters."

Meantime the centre of the line was occupied by the Third and the Cavalry Corps, being heavily pressed by the enemy, and on the 20th the enemy drove back the Twelfth Brigade of the Fourth Division of the Third Corps, and Le Gheir was occupied by the enemy.

A counter-attack by General Hunter-Weston and Lieut.-Colonel Anley was successful. The abandoned trenches were retaken, the enemy suffered great loss, and 200 prisoners were taken.

The staunchness of the King's Own Regiment and the Lancashire Fusiliers, well handled by Lieut.-Colonel Butler, of the Lancashires, is highly commended. A warm tribute is paid by General French to the "ability and resource" of officers, and the "courage, tenacity and cheerfulness" of the men of the Third Corps, under General Pulteney, throughout the battle.

During the 22nd, 23rd and 24th frequent attacks were made by the enemy along the line of the Third Corps. On all occasions the enemy were thrown back with loss.

During the night of the 25th the Leicestershires were shelled from their trenches. On the evening of the 29th a sharp attack on Le Gheir and northwards was repulsed. About midnight a portion of the trenches of the Middlesex Regiment (Nineteenth Infantry Brigade), north of Croix-Marechal, was gained by the enemy, but recaptured some hours later with the help of a reserve detachment of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. The enemy lost 200 dead and forty prisoners.

On the evening of the 30th the line of the Eleventh Infantry Brigade in the neighbourhood of Saint-Yves was broken, but a counter-attack, by Major Prowse and the Somerset Light Infantry restored the situation.

From October 20 to 31 the First and Second Cavalry Divisions, holding the lines Saint-Yves-Messines-Garde Dieu, along Wambeck to Houthem and Kortewild:, were heavily attacked. The Second Division was forced to fall back.

The Seventh Indian Infantry Brigade were sent on the 22nd to Wulverghem, and on October 30 the London Scottish were sent to Neuve Eglise as reinforcements.

The Cavalry Corps, though weakened by constant fighting, successfully opposed two nearly fresh German Army Corps till the French Sixteenth Army Corps brought relief.

Since then the First and Second Cavalry Corps have relieved one another and have supported by their artillery the French attacks on Hollebeke, Wytschaete and Messines.

The Third Corps and the right Cavalry Corps during the same period repelled constant attacks, suffering heavily from the enemy's artillery.

TRIBUTE TO INDIANS.

The Lahore Division, which reached the concentration area on the 19th and 20th and the other Indian brigades have during the fighting done excellent service, and are warmly commended by General French. "They have been subjected to constant bombardment in the trenches since their advance, twice very severely, but have done excellently."

The Corps of Indian Sappers and Miners comes in for especial praise.

This finishes General French's account of the fighting. The rest of the despatch is made up of a demonstration that since November 1, by the Emperor's special orders, the Prussian Guard have tried to break through the lines to Ypres and have been repulsed with enormous loss.

Individual regiments, commanders and officers are mentioned for distinguished service.

The first occasion on which Territorials have been used under his command does not pass unnoticed by General French. Their conduct and bearing, he says, have given him the highest hope of their value.

The despatch then continues with interesting news.

"There are signs in evidence that we are possibly in the last stages of the battle of Ypres-Armentieres, the enemy's artillery fire having slackened, and infantry attacks having practically ceased."

General French's criticism on the tactical situation as it has been during the progress of the war, with the Anglo-Franco-Belgian Army in the west engaging the flower of the Germano-Austrian Army, while the powerful armies of our Russian ally in the east "steam-roll" Berlinward, is pointed and satisfying.

The value and significance of the role fulfilled by the Western Army is: "Nearly the whole active army of Germany is tied down to a line of trenches extending from the fortress of Verdun round to the sea at Nieuport, a distance of 260 miles, where they are held much reduced in numbers and in moral."

We have suffered heavy losses, but according to General French at least three times as many of the enemy have been placed hors de combat.

WITH THE ALLIED FORCES

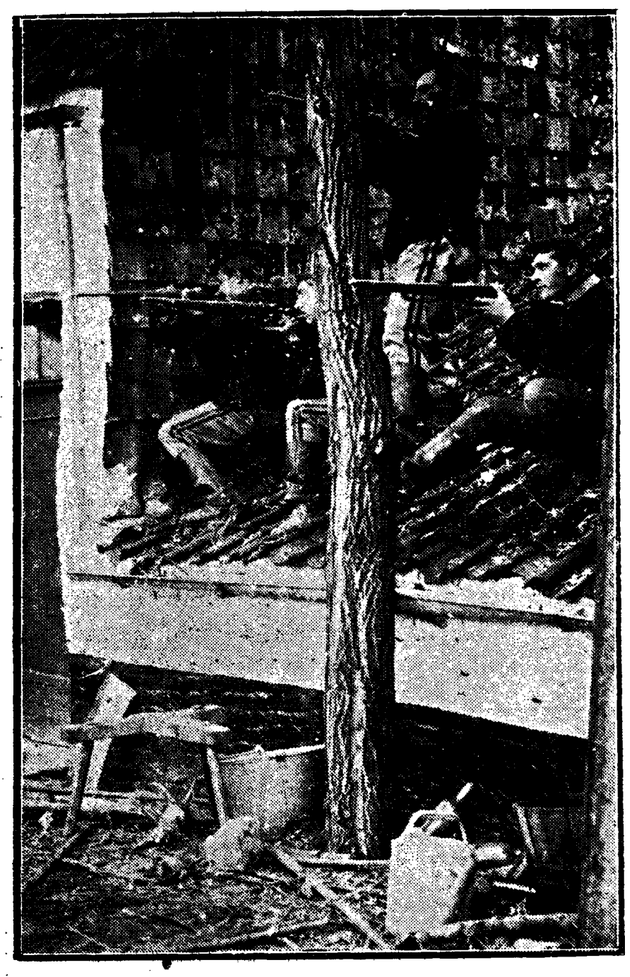


Photo by Central News.

Belgium outposts in action on the roof of an outhouse of a farm.

RUSSIAN MOSLEMS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 19.

A Congress of Russian Moselm Associations has opened for the purposes of discussing measures of relief for the wounded.

THE MESS DIYEH.

SOFIA, Dec. 18.

The Turks now officially admit that the Messudiyeh was sunk by a mine or torpedo.

ATHENS, Dec. 19.

A hundred, including some German officers, were lost in the sinking of the Messudiyeh.

BOER REBEL SENTENCED.

PRETORIA, Dec. 19.

A special court-martial has tried the first rebel, and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

HAPPY EFFECT OF THE SETTLEMENT.

MR. GANDHI'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Mr. Roberts, Under-Secretary for India, was present at the farewell reception to Mr. Gandhi, who is sailing for India. Mr. Gandhi was garlanded and cheered. Mr. Roberts congratulated Mr. Gandhi on his great work in South Africa, and paid a tribute to Mr. Gandhi's ambulance movement. He thanked the Indian students for their admirable hospital work here.

Mr. Gandhi, interviewed by Reuter, said the happy effect of the recent settlement in South Africa was already seen in the way Indians throughout South Africa had rallied round the Government and had offered their services not only to the Imperial but the Union Government also.

He had happy recollections of his last interviews with General Botha and General Smuts, and relied on their assurances that Indians would be treated with justice and fairness.

Accounts he was receiving from South Africa showed that the Government there were really taking account of Indian feeling in any small matters arising.

The only public inconvenience is the partial stoppage of gas.

CAMEROON CAMPAIGN.

STEADY PROGRESS IN ALL QUARTERS

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The Press Bureau states that the account of the operations in the Cameroons says that a steady advance was made along the line northwards from Bonaberi. By December 10th the whole line was in our hands. The important native town of Bare surrendered. About sixty Europeans were taken prisoners, in addition to the capture of rolling-stock and two aeroplanes. Small German raids have occurred on the Nigerian boundary, but they were quickly withdrawn or driven back.

THE SHIPPING BOOM.

RECORD FREIGHTS FOR COTTON AND GRAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

From the United States comes an urgent demand for tonnage for cotton and wheat exports.

The great deficiency is due to the large number of British steamers being in Government service, and the absence of German shipping. Freights have risen steadily. Almost every day has seen a further strengthening of the market. A British steamer was chartered yesterday to bring grain from the River Plate to England at forty shillings per ton, while the record rate was 95 shillings per ton for cotton from Savannah to Liverpool.

THE INDIGO INDUSTRY.

EXPERT'S ADVICE TO PLANTERS.

LONDON, Dec 18.

In a lecture on the indigo industry, Dr. Frederick Perkin said that the Government ought to insert a clause in contracts that only natural indigo was to be used. If after a few years the experiment failed and the synthetic product was found to be superior, then natural indigo must cease to exist. He advised planters to take their courage in both hands, and sow largely increased tracts of land, but there must be all-round improvements in agricultural and chemical methods, otherwise he saw no possibility of increasing or even retaining the industry.

CONVICTION OF A GERMAN CONSUL.

QUASHED BY COURT OF APPEAL.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The Court of Criminal Appeal has quashed the conviction of Herr Ahlers, German consul at Sunderland, who was sentenced to death for high treason.

The conviction was quashed on the ground that it did not follow from the evidence that the appellant's actions were hostile to British interests, and also owing to misdirection of jury on the point as to whether Ahlers knew that war had been declared when the acts were alleged to have been committed.

CONSCRIPTION IN HOLLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The Dutch Government is introducing a Bill for universal compulsory service.

CHINESE EX-MINISTER HONOURED.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Cambridge has conferred the degree of Honorary Doctor of Laws on the Chinese ex-Minister Yuklin.

LONDON LETTER.

EAST COAST RAID PROPHESIED.

NAVAL AND MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

THE BULWARK DISASTER.

LORD KITCHENER'S HOPEFUL REVIEW.

That the raid on the East Coast which occurred on Wednesday last was not unexpected is apparent from our correspondent's letter. Writing three weeks ago, he tells of the preparations made to meet such a raid, and says that on all hands are discussed the chances of a threatened invasion.

The letter also deals with the blowing-up of the Bulwark, the further attacks on the censorship and the hopeful review by Lord Kitchener of the operations in France and Belgium.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Among the singular circumstances of these tremendous days there is one which, I believe, no observer would find it easy to explain namely, the alternating waves of hopefulness and anxiety. I do not refer to the mood of the man in the street. That, so far as I can make out, undergoes little change. He appears to be confident, no matter what happens—not for a moment does he entertain a doubt of the issue. Germany is going to be beaten. England is on top, and is of course going to stay there. The German armies, he concedes, may take a lot of moving; they may fight every yard of the way back through Belgium, but that they are going back, followed by the victorious Allies, the average Englishman cannot bring himself to doubt. That confidence, as perhaps the world recognises, is no small part of England's strength, and perhaps part of her weakness also. When I speak of the alternating waves of feeling, I am thinking rather of the instructed minority, especially the authorities (so far as one is able to learn what they are thinking), and that section of the journalists which is in a position to know the prevailing temper of Whitehall. Why (one cannot help wondering) should these people be extraordinarily hopeful one week, and proportionately anxious or depressed the next when, for all we can tell, the situation in its broad features has not materially changed? Yet this is certainly what does happen. A month ago, at the end of the first stage in the prolonged struggle for the coast, every official person and leader-writer you chanced to meet was noticeably cheerful, talking brightly of the impending German retreat, asserting more or less confidently that the game was now entirely in the hands of the Allies and that Joffre and French had it in their power at any moment to begin the great driving movement which would force the invaders back across the Rhine.

INCREASED PRECAUTIONS.

That mood passed. The bulletins continued to speak of steady progress and all attacks repulsed, but the fiercest fight continued to go forward between Ypres and the sea, and reinforcements were vigorously pushed to the front. During the past fortnight there has been, if not a recurrence of pessimism, at any rate a toning down of the optimism which prevailed at the beginning of November. Also it is plain that the War Office and Admiralty have been and are prepared for exciting events near at hand. If possible, London and the southern towns generally are blacker than ever at night. Still greater care is taken to darken all running trains. And the public is aware, although the Press has not made it known, that for some weeks past the Government has been expecting a raid upon the coasts. Evidences of the special precautions are plain to everyone who travels through certain regions of England and Scotland, and there is no harm in mentioning that last week the railways carried out, under the instructions of the War Office, a highly successful piece of mobilisation, massing nearly a quarter of a million troops from every part of the country to the coasts which were thought to be in danger.

THE CHANCES OF INVASION.

On all hands you hear discussed the chances of the threatened invasion. It is possible, of course, that the enemy keeps up his threatening for the purpose of encouraging the feeling that Britain is in imminent peril of a successful raid, and so of checking the flow of reinforcements to the Continental battlefield. But I should judge that there are to-day many more people in responsible positions who have convinced themselves that Germany is resolved upon a combined attempt on England by sea and air. It can at best, as everyone, is convinced, be nothing more than a despairing enterprise, designed first to strike terror into the population and, secondly, to provide a vent for that indescribable hatred of England which at present possesses the German people. It is, of course, recognised that the continued deadly fight for Calais can have only one aim,—the making of a great naval base for a raid upon England, by submarines and airships, under cover of the big guns. But the unbroken resistance of the allied line makes it every day less probable that the Germans will succeed in their attack, to say nothing of the grave danger on the eastern frontier. Until this week it has been extremely doubtful whether any pressure that the Russians could bring upon German Poland and Eastern Prussia would be powerful enough to affect the campaign in France and Belgium. But this would seem to be no longer in question. The papers of the past two days have been full of the great defeat of Hindenburg and the advance of the Russian armies. Reports from Petrograd must be discounted to some extent,—that we all recognise. But, after all allowance is made, the news implies an immense success of the Russians arms.

THE BULWARK.

The sinking of the Bulwark would in any circumstances count as a dreadful disaster; its effect is all the greater because it happened in the Thames, at the point where 2½ centuries ago, the sound of an enemy's naval guns last made themselves heard by the people of the metropolitan region. It is to be regretted that the Admiralty announcement once more laid stress upon the fact that the Bulwark was an old battleship and that its destruction made no material difference to the military situation. Such announcements cut deeply into the feeling of both soldiers and sailors, but the heads of the Admiralty and the editors of newspapers do not appear to give a thought to such things. The two essential facts are that we have lost over 800 naval men (in a few minutes), and that the mysterious calamity in which they were the victims befel in the river a few yards from the Kentish coast. The Admiralty states positively that the Bulwark was not torpedoed. The public will hope that this statement is subjected to no reservation. But it will be noted that the explanations so far put forward do not exclude the possibility of treachery. We have had abundant evidence that the Germans are employing every conceivable trick in order to score, and on the sea they act., necessarily, upon the assumption that straightforward fighting means the destruction of their fleet. They have, as we know men who will take any risk. The explosion on the Bulwark may well have been the work of a man making the last sacrifice for his country.

MORE AGAINST THE CENSOR.

The attacks upon the Censor have not ceased for a day from the first stage of the War, and they have increased in severity during the past week or two, in spite of certain improvements made in the management of the Press Bureau under its present head, Sir Stanley Buckmaster. Every Censor, as we know, must be unpopular and must be prepared for assaults, that is why many friends of the Government were pleased when the post was given to Mr. F. E. Smith. Sir Stanley Buckmaster, however, is not free from blame. In the first defence of the Press Bureau made in the House of Commons he claimed the right to suppress any article which might "destroy confidence in the Government or cause distress or alarm to the people." That was widely and justly resented. The Government is constantly being assured that the public wants to be informed of reverses, as well as of successes, and that it is growing restive under the nursery treatment deemed advisable by the War Office and the Press Bureau. Mr. McKenna, whose headship of the Home Office at the present moment is a highly regrettable circumstance, took occasion to remind Lord Kitchener that under the Defence of the Realm Act he had power to stop the spread of false news calculated to create alarm. Lord Kitchener, we may be sure, needed no reminder. It is unfortunate that the sharpest conflict over the Censorship should have risen between the Press Bureau and the "Globe," a paper which, to put it mildly, does not habitually behave as though it took the responsibilities of journalism very seriously. In times of great crisis there ought to be ways of holding in papers of a mischievous tone or tendency, but Mr. McKenna is not the man to be entrusted with the task, either under the existing law or any emergency measure that may be adopted. Behind the present controversy there is a principle of great importance. The British Press has allowed itself to be very tightly muzzled, and under the new Defence of the Realm Act a journalist may commit in offence which would involve a court-martial for treason and the penalty of being shot. It, therefore, cannot be denied that the whole question of the Press in war time needs to be overhauled, and we may reckon it a matter of serious concern that the proprietors and editors of newspapers did not at the outset draw up a scheme which might have been imposed on the authorities without difficulty and with advantage alike to the Government, the Press, and the public.

LORD KITCHENER'S REVIEW.

The advocates of universal compulsory service have not ceased their propaganda, and they are not likely to do so. But they are getting no public support from Lord Kitchener, whose brief statement in the House of Lords yesterday is one of the most hopeful pronouncements we have had. It took the place in part of the despatch from General French, long overdue, and indeed it brought the story of the fighting down much closer to the present hour than despatches from the field can do under existing conditions. Lord Kitchener paid a tribute to the French Army. This is well. We hear little enough about our own troops, but we hear, and have heard, practically nothing about the French, and since General Joffre's must, in view of the disparity of numbers, have provided the main resistance to the enemy along the immense battle line, it is well that we should be reminded of the fact from time to time. Lord Kitchener was able to say that our force had been regularly reinforced and re-fitted. The recruiting goes forward at the average rate of 30,000 a week, and Lord Kitchener expressed the opinion that "when further special calls are made on the manhood of England I am confident that they will be responded to, as before, in a manner and in a spirit which will ensure the prosecution of the war to its successful conclusion." There is, he said, "real need and ample room for all the men who are ready to come forward." About the need there can be no question, but it must be remembered that the resources of the War Office have been strained to the utmost in providing lodging, outfits, and opportunities of training for the recruits that were enrolled during the first weeks of the war.

INDIA AND THE WAR.

The excellent speech delivered yesterday, by Mr. Charles Roberts in moving the resolution upon the charges of the Indian expeditionary force was very well timed. The papers make frequent references to the Indian troops in the field. They describe occasional exploits—sometimes with an expansive imagination which does not always attain its object. There was need therefore of an official statement upon the general position, and Mr. Roberts, whose valuable work at the India Office has not yet received an adequate measure of appreciation, went as far in recording the services of the Indian troops as he was permitted to do. He referred to the fact that the newspaper accounts made mention only of Sikhs and Gurkhas, and remarked that there were other Indian races represented whose doings had been somewhat overlooked. Yes, but whose fault is that? Why should there be so much difficulty in making known the composition of the Indian force and in giving news of their achievements? The reason surely cannot be that we do not like the Germans to know about the presence of Pathans, Rajputs, and Maharattas? Our enemies can mimic the Gurkhas, as they can mimic (with grotesque effect) the kilted Highlanders; and, as we have just learned, they can produce, and distribute from aeroplanes, appeals in Hindi for the benefit of the Indian troops. Obviously, you would say, we cannot help them much in this direction. If they can print leaflets in Hindi, they may soon begin to find out that the Sikh and the Gurkhas are not necessarily good at reading this particular script. So why not supply them with information which would stimulate their orientalists to further linguistic enterprises?

INDIAN TROOPS IN FRANCE.

Photo by Central News.

Wounded Indians, including Gurkhas, round the camp fire.

THE BRIGHTON PAVILION.

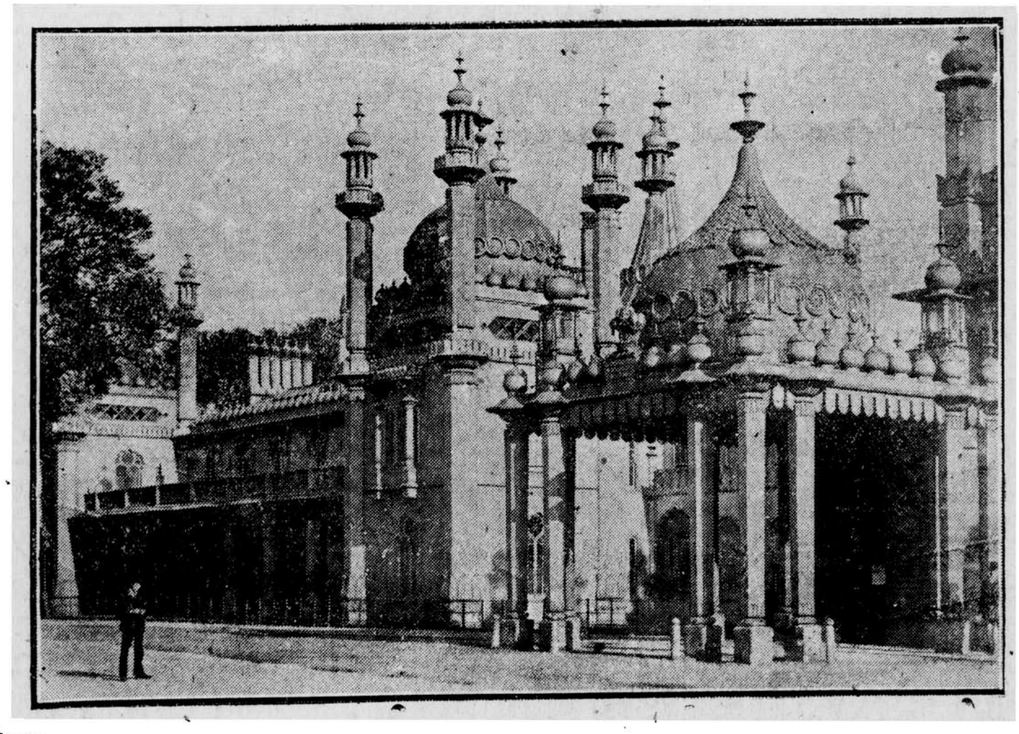


Photo by Topical Press.

Which is now being used as a hospital for wounded Indian troops.

A BRAVE LIEUTENANT.

HOW HE WON THE VICTORIA CROSS

Lieutenant John Henry Stephen Dimmer, of the 2nd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, on whom, the Victoria Cross has been conferred for conspicuous bravery at Klein Zillebeke on November 12, has sent to his mother, who lives in Griffiths-road, South Wimbledon, a short account of the fighting in which he was wounded. He said:—

Here is how it all happened. On Thursday last, at about one o'clock, we were suddenly attacked by the Prussian Guards—they shelled us unmercifully and poured in a perfect hail of bullets at a range of about 100 yards. I got my guns going, but they smashed one up almost immediately and then turned all their attention on the gun I was with, and succeeded in smashing that too, but before they completed the job I had been twice wounded, and was finally knocked out with the gun. My face is spattered with pieces of my gun and pieces of shell, and I have a bullet in my face and four small holes in my right shoulder. It made rather a nasty mess of me at first, but now that I am washed and my wounds dressed I look quite all right.

LIEUTENANT DIMMER
(West African Regiment)

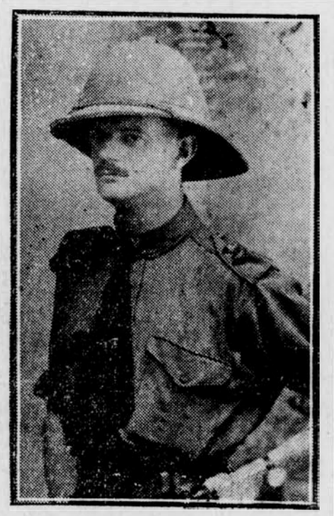


Photo by Topical Press.

Awarded the V. C. for brilliant exploit with his machine gun.

The gallant lieutenant, wounded and bleeding in five places, his comrades killed, stuck to his gun, and, with blood dripping from his eyes, exposed to a galling fire from the enemy, fired 900 rounds at the Prussian Guards, repulsed them, and saved the situation. He was finally knocked unconscious by a second wound, in the left shoulder, from shrapnel. Interviewed at his home at Wimbledon Lieut. Dimmer very modestly admitted that "he hoped he had set a fine example, but more men were wanted at the Front."

A London cable dated December 17, states that at a meeting of the P. and O. Company, held on the 16th instant, Sir Thomas Sutherland announced his resignation in favour of Lord Inchcape.

Along the whole of the southern side of Karachi from the Napier Mole to the Clifton Road stretches a useless swamp about three miles long which prevents the town from expanding in that direction. There is now a proposal to reclaim this swamp by pouring upon it the dredgings of Karachi harbour as worked by the new suction dredger, the most powerful vessel of its kind in the East. The harbour is a considerable distance away from some parts of the swamp but the power of the suction dredger is such that the dredgings can easily be transmitted by a system of flexible pipes from the bottom of the harbour to any place within a radius of a reasonable number of miles. Thus the old expensive and tedious system of cartage or porterage of earth from some distant group of mounds or sand hills to the swamp to be reclaimed will be wholly unnecessary in this case.

Whoever has tried Zymole Trokeys never goes without them. Every day their popularity increases, simply because they do just what is claimed for them. 180—B10.

FIGHTING IN EAST AFRICA.

ENEMY DRIVEN FROM THEIR POSITIONS

The Secretary of State for the Colonies communicated during mail week, for publication the following narrative of events on the frontier between British East Africa and German East Africa, forming a continuation of the statement issued on October 5:—

The position of affairs on the southern frontier of the East Africa Protectorate at the end of September was that, with one small exception, every attempt made by the enemy to invade our territory had been repulsed.

Since that date there has been no material change in the situation on the frontier. The enemy has failed to secure a foothold on our side of the border, and it has in one case been possible for our troops to take the offensive and seize an important post lying well within German territory.

On october 8 a force of the enemy estimated at 500 native troops and 30 Europeans, with six Maxim guns, attacked our position at Gazi (on the cost) at several points. A sharp fight ensued, but upon our troops delivering a counter-attack—made in face of heavy fire at close range—the enemy were beaten back and forced to retire to the frontier. The Germans lost four Europeans killed and four wounded and captured, besides several native casualties, and they were compelled to leave a considerable amount of arms and ammunition behind them.

For some weeks after this fight nothing of importance occurred on the frontier. On November 2, however, a small action was fought above Mzima, on the Tsavo River, and on November 4 news was received that a body of our troops had made an attack upon the enemy's position at Longido, on the German side of the frontier.

The attack commenced at daybreak and continued until 7.30 in the evening. The German position was very strongly held, but our troops are reported to have behaved with the utmost gallantry under serious opposition, and the 29th Punjabis took three of the enemy's positions successively. The enemy's counter-attack was repulsed, and considerable ground was gained, but when night fell it was found impossible, owing to lack of water, to maintain the position which we held, and our troops withdrew in good order to their base. This creditable engagement resulted in heavy casualties to the enemy, who are reported on reliable authority to have lost 38 Europeans and 84 natives killed and wounded.

Some days after this engagement Longido was evacuated by the enemy, and the place was occupied and is now held by our troops.

The latest fighting on the frontier of the East Africa Protectorate of which information has reached the Secretary of State is an encounter with a patrol of the enemy which took place to the west of Nguruman, in the neighbourhood of Lake Natron. The German officer in charge was killed and some rifles and ammunition were captured by us. Our only casualty was Corporal J. H. Barnes, of the East Africa Mounted Infantry, who was slightly wounded.

In Uganda the enemy crossed the frontier in strength to the west of Lake Victoria on the morning of November 20. Our troops retired from Kyaka Fort, on the south bank of the River Kagera, but held their ground at all other points and repulsed the enemy. The enemy's casualties are reported to be about 60; our casualties were six wounded.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 17

WOUNDED.

Captains V. Gillan, Yorks and Lancs; Osburn, Medicals; and Worrall, Devonshires.

Lieuts. C. Bartram, Bedfords; S. Byng Maddick, Army Service Corps; and Wells, Royal Fusiliers.

Sec.-Lieuts. C. Collins, Rifle Corps; W. Fleury, Fifth Lancers; M. O'Shaughnessy, South Lancs; A. Pinn, Eighteenth Hussars; W. Pugh, Scots Fusiliers; W. Thompson, East Surreys; H. Yates, West Ridings.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Lieuts. C. Evans, Border Regt; J. Lucas, Warwicks.

WOUNDED.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Lieut. C. S. French, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. L. Hawes, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. F. A. Lawrence, Middlesex.
Lieutenants R. Bush, Dublin Fusiliers and W. Willett, Fifth London Regiment.
Second-Lieut. P. Jones, Interpreter.

REJOINED.

Sec.-Lieut. H. Stalker, Cheshires.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONER.

Lieut. C. Pope, Bedfords.

CORRECTION.

Wounded:—Second-Lieut. C. J. Gasson, South Lancs., *not* C. Gasson, Rifle Brigade.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. R. A. Aitchison, Lancasters.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 19.

The following are the names of officers in the thirtieth list of casualties reported from France and Belgium:—

DIED OF WOUNDS

2/1st. Gurkha Rifles, Major A. Young.

WOUNDED.

20th Deccan Horse, Shaikh Faizuddin.
34th Sikh Pioneers, Jemadar Charda Singh.
58th Vaughan's Rifles, Jemadar Indar Singh.

By Appointment to H. H. THE MAHARAJA

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

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High Court, Bombay. 12th July, 1909.

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

THE SPECIE BANK.

LIABILITY OF A GUARANTOR

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LTD., IN LIQUIDATION BY JOHN SANDERS SLATER, THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR, Plaintiffs *v.* KESHRICHAND RUPCHAND, Defendant.

The plaintiff in this suit was Mr. John Sanders Slater, official liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank, an order for winding up of which was made on the 19th December, 1913.

The suit was on two promissory notes for Rs. 25,000/- and 20,000/- the first passed by the defendant and one Naginchand Javerchand, jointly and severally, dated the 5th June 1913, and the second by the defendant alone, dated 31st of October 1913. Both these pro-notes were passed in favour of the Specie Bank. The interest on the first note was to run at nine per cent. and on the second note at 6 per cent.

The defendant in his written statement admitted the execution of the Promissory note but said that he did so under the following circumstances:—

In or about June 1913 Nagin Javerchand, the second partner of the firm of Sobajahchand Naginchand and Co., pearl merchants who had large dealings with the plaintiff's Bank in respect of consignment of pearls made by them through the said Bank, and also in respect of loans from time to time advanced by the Bank to them, applied to the bank for a loan of Rs. 25,000/-. The late managing director of the Bank, Mr. Chunilal D. Saraya, agreed to advance this sum only on condition that the said Javerchand could get some one to join with him as surety for the said amount and further deposit by way of equitable mortgage the title-deeds of his property at Surat consisting of a very large piece of land together with a small bungalow, stable and other buildings, constructed thereon of the value of more than Rs. 35,000/- Mr. Saraya said that he would advance this sum on the deposit of these title deeds if the defendant signed the note for Rs. 25,000/-. After some hesitation the defendant agreed to become a surety and sign the note on condition that no libiality should attach to him in respect of the loan and that no demand should be made on him by the Bank, unless and until the plaintiff's Bank had exhausted all their remedies against Naginchand. It was then agreed between Saraya on behalf of the Bank and Naginchand and the defendant that if Naginchand committed default in payment of this amount, the Bank should sell the Surat properties and realise the sale proceeds and that if on such realisation the whole amount due under the promissory note was not paid off the Bank should adjust the various accounts between them and the firm of Sobhagchand Naginchand and Co., and realise the various other securities of that firm held by the Bank and if on such adjustment and realisation any surplus should arise payable to the firm the same should be applied towards payment of the said sum of Rs. 25,000/- and if after such application there still remained a deficit, the defendant should be called upon to make good the same. Rs. 25,000/- was received by Naginchand Javerchand.

The defendant submitted that because of the above conditions which had not been fulfilled by the plaintiffs no liability attached to him and the plaintiffs were not entitled to call upon him to pay the sum of Rs. 25,000/-

The defendant also admitted the execution of the note dated 31st Oct. under the following circumstances:—

One Shaikh Abdul Rheman bin Shaikh Aziz Ebrahim a pearl merchant who was adjudicated insolvent on the 27th Oct. 1913 was prior to his insolvency indebted to the plaintiffs in the sum of about Rs. 5,70,000 in respect of the following loans advanced by the Bank to him against certain securities namely, a sum of Rs. 1,10,000 on the security of 100 shares in the Madhavjee Dharamsy Mills Co. Ltd., a sum of Rs. 145,000 or thereabouts on the security of one parcel of Gowra pearls weighting about 6300 chavs and another parcel of Jiwan pearls weighing about 578 chavs and a sum of Rs. 3,10,000 or thereabouts on the security of one parcel of pearls and two big pearls. After the insolvency of Shaikh Abdul Rheman an Arab merchant claimed that one of the parcels pledged for Rs. 3,10,000 to the plaintiff did not belong to Shaikh Abdul Rheman but belonged to him and that Shaikh Abdul Rheman had no right to pledge the same with the plaintiffs. In order to avoid legal proceedings one Shaikh Jasim the brother of Shaikh Abdul Rheman, offered to redeem the parcel and the two pearls on payment to the Bank of the sum of Rs. 3,10,000 but Chunilal Saraya refused to allow Jasim to redeem these parcels unless the Bank was paid an additional of Rs. 70,000 to provide against any possible deficit in respect of the two loans of 1,10,000 and 145,000 rupees. It was then arranged between Chunilal, Jasim, the defendant, Bhaichand Karamchand & Co. and Sobaghchand Naginchand & Co. that Jasim should pay Rs. 320,000 to the Bank, and the above two Co.'s and defendant should each of them pass a promissory note for Rs. 20,000 in favour of the Bank. It was further agreed that the three promissory notes should remain as security with the Bank, and the defendant and the two firms were not to be held liable on the notes unless the abovementioned unredeemed securities belonging to Shaikh Abdul Rheman were sold and deficit arose on that sale. In the event of such deficit arising the defendant and the said firms were to be considered as co-sureties for Shaikh Abdul Rheman in respect of such deficit, and were to be held liable to pay equally towards the same to the extent of Rs. 2,000 each. The defendant said that he received no consideration for note so executed. He alleged that of the securities in the Bank's possession, 100 shares of Madhavjee Mills were of the value of Rs. 1,60,000 and the two parcels of pearls were of the present market value of Rs. 2,37,000 and that on sale of these securities there would remain a considerable surplus instead of a deficit.

He submitted that under the above circumstances, the condition as to sale of securities not being fulfilled the plaintiff was not entitled to call upon the defendants to pay Rs. 20,000 and no cause of action had arisen. Even if there was a deficit on sale of securities the defendant and the two firms were liable to contribute equally towards the same.

The case is proceeding.

Mr. Campbell and Mr. Nicholson appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Desai for the defendants.

Attorneys for Plaintiffs:— Messrs. Little & Co.

Attorneys for Defendants:—Messrs. Edgelow, Golabchand, Wadia & Co.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST BY LIPTON'S MANAGER.

GEORGE JOHN PIKE *v.* THE KING EMPEROR.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

This was an application presented from the Yeroda jail, by George John Pike, who was convicted of an offence of criminal breach of trust as a servant under section 408 of the I. P. C., and was sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. R. H. Macnair, Sessions Judge of Nagpur.

The accused was an ex-soldier and at the time of committing this offence was managing the Battery Institute of Messrs. Lipton and Co. at Kampti. During the months of April, May and June, 1914, he was charged with having misappropriated about Rs. 3,245. In July when the audit officer of Messrs. Lipton and Co. went to Kampti to check the accounts he found that Pike had left the station. The police were informed and the accused was arrested at Lonavla and was taken back to Kampti.

The defence of the accused was that he was suffering from severe malaria, which was aggravated by the heat at Kampti. He had written to Messrs. Lipton's firm at Bombay to get him relieved on account of his illness but they had failed to do so. During his illness he continued to sign the receipt books and other account books and all cash was left in the hands of other servants of the firm.

The assessors found him guilty but added a rider that the conduct of Messrs. Lipton and Co. was reprehensible in allowing Pike to continue as manager and asking him to refund a sum of Rs. 600 in respect of certain losses discovered. Of this amount, Rs. 300 were to be paid in one sum and the balance was to be paid by monthly instalments of Rs. 50 out of a salary of Rs. 80 a month which the accused was receiving.

The Sessions Judge was of opinion that the action of Messrs. Lipton and Co. in directing the accused to refund a sum very large in proportion to the means of the accused clearly tempted him to misappropriate the funds over which he had control. It was clear that the accused finding his position desperate squandered money recklessly. A lenient sentence would induce persons tempted as the accused was first to yield to temptation and then waste their employer's money with increasing recklessness. With regard to the rider of the assessors, on the conduct of Messrs. Lipton and Co. he observed that he hoped that having regard to their own interest as well as higher motives they would take steps not to repeat such mistakes which had proved so expensive to them. Taking into consideration that the accused was in custody for 3 months, he sentenced him to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships refused to interfere with the conviction and sentence passed by the Sessions Judge and dismissed the application.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 21ST OF DECEMBER, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Consent Decree.

936-14—Payne and Co, Hooseinbhoy Ahmedbuoy Habibhoy and ors v Khan Mahomed Cassambhoy and ors, Sh D and D, Kanga and S, Ard H D and Co.

943-14—Payne and Co, Sakinabai v Messrs Alimahomed Abdulla and Co a firm, Edg G W and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

437-14—Little and Co, The India Specie Bank Limited in Liquidation v Keshrichand Rupchand, Edgelow G W and Co, Part heard.

Short Causes.

1363-14—Payne and Co, Bai Jimbabai widow and anr v Mulla Ebrahimji Rajbhoy, In person, not to be called on till 22-12-14.

Long Causes.

1029-13—Tyabji D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay, Benkuvarbai and ors, Madhowji K and C, Mirza M and M.

372-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Ebrahim Haji Ismail v Mahomed Haji Ismail, Mans H M and Co.

449-12—Payne and Co, Dady Nasserwanji Dady and ors v Heerij Ardeshir Dady and ors, Patell and Ez, Dastur and Co.

1507-11—Khunderao L and M, Khumaji Gujaji and Co a firm v Dayabhai Chotalal and anr, C P D'Cunha.

1180-13—Wadia G and Co, Sakinabai widow v Bai Kazbai widow and ors, Shroff D and D.

371-14—Jehangir M and S, Bachibai widow v Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram and anr, Pestonji R K and Co, Jehangir S M and H.

1376-14—Matu J and M, The National Financing and Commission Corporation Ltd v Ebji Oomersey a firm, C P D'Cunha.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Short Cause.

1070-13—Nadirshaw and D, Narsey Dharamsey v Navivahu widow and anr, Madhowji K and C, Part heard.

209-14—Jehangir G & B Ladkabai widow v. Navivahu widow anr Madh K & Ch Nadirshaw & D.

395-14—Malvi H M and R, Kasturchand Sadasukh v Thakar Haridas Bhugwandas and anr, Payne and Co.

804-13—S A Tyabji Mangesh Sabharam Pilgaokar v Sakharam Appaji Mannekar and ors, Chit M and K, Sabnis and G.

707-14—Motichand and D, Datoo Marooti v Eknath Shivram, Manecklal and Co.

571-10—In person, Amrit Moreshwar Pardhy v The Shri Buldeo Mills Ltd, Tyabjee D and Co.

863-13—Manecklal and Co, Bai Diwali widow v Naran Coorji and anr, Jeh S M and H.

664-13—Manecklal and Co, Bai Diwali widow v Rajaram Bapuji and anr, Jeh S M and H.

350-13—Ard. H. D & Co. Ruttonbai widow v. R. D. Sethna & ors. Mulla & Mulla Matu J & M.

374-13—Ard H D & Co, Lakhmichand Damji v R. D Sethna & ors. Mulla & Mulla Matu J and M.

695-13—Ard H D and Co, Ruttonbai widow & ors. v. Jethabhai Narsey and ors. Matu J & M Mulla & Mulla.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary suits for disposal in Chambers.

1299-14—Payne and Co, Kanji Dwarkadas a firm v Dada Miya Khandwani.

1332-14—Sm B and Co, The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation v Nazerally Shamsoodin.

1334-14—Sm B and Co, The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation v Abdul Kayum Abdul Tyeb Jani and Co a firm

For Consent Decree.

1488-14—Malvi H M and R, Messrs Jugmohandas Ranchoddas a firm v Baj Parwatibai widow, In person.

1228-14—Motichand and D, The Bombay Provincial Bank Ltd v Essabhai Abdul Kadar Vasi and ors, Rustomji and G.

Summary Suit, 1314-14—Motichand and D, The Bombay Provincial Bank Ltd v Bhagwantrao Ganesh Rele and ors, Rustomji and G.

For Decree Absolute.

M J 1071-13—Payne and Co, Agnes Mary Cooke v George Francis Cooke.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

O S 1006-14—Dtphtary F and D, Vassonji Damodar Bengali v Dwarkadas Shamji and ors, Kanga and S, Madhowji K and Ch, Bhaishanker K and G, Payne and Co, Crawford B and Co, Chitnis M and K, Part heard, Partly decreed on 21-11-14.

566-14—In person Fakir Mahomed Peer Mahomed v. Abdul Kadur Haji Esmail Gulmahomed and ors. Matu J & M. Jam R & D.

401-11—Little & Co. The Indian Specie Bank Ld. in Liquidation v. Syed Sardar Ali Khan and ors. Captain and V Mirza M & M, Part Heard 1-9-13.

402-11—Little & Co. the same v. Syed Sardar Ali Khan Captain and V.

820-14—Soonderdas & Co. Ratansi Premji and anr v. Harsi Hemraj Kanga & S.

407-14—Motichand and D, Jaynarayen Lalchand Sapadia v Govindram Umedram and ors., Captain and V. Part heard.

702-14—Nadirshaw and D, Sadashiv Narayen Patenkar v Ramchandra Balwant Chawan, Sabnis and G, For postponement.

558-03—Jehangir S M Jamnabai widow v. Fazalbhai Heptulla & ors Nanu H & Co.

219-14—Captain & V Lady Janbai widow v. Nanalal Parbhuram Mulji & Ths.

1034-14 Nanu H. & Co., Dinbai widow v. Rustomji Ardeshir Shroff Vachha & Co.

757-14 Puruanand & Co Jeram Hunsraj v. Surjibhai Morarji Madh K. & C.

758-14 Puruanand & Co. Jeram Hunsraj v. Surjibhai Morarji Madh K. & C. M. B. Chothia.

614-13—Pandia and Co, Laxmidas Dayalji v Hamidas Narondas and ors, Rustomji Ch and G, Sd. 17-12-14.

INDIA'S LOYAL SHARE.

MR. ROBERTS'S TRIBUTE.

NOT A MERE DEPENDENCY BUT A PARTNER IN THE EMPIRE.

In the House of Commons on Nov. 26 a resolution was moved by Mr. Charles Roberts (Under Secretary for India) proposing to give the sanction of the House to the ordinary expenses of the Indian Expeditionary Forces being charged upon the revenues of India.

Mr. Roberts in moving the resolution, said that two months ago the Prime Minister had moved a resolution, which the House sanctioned, giving consent to the payment from Indian revenues of the ordinary charges of the British and Indian troops despatched to Europe. That resolution did not sanction the application of Indian revenues to pay the cost of military operations outside India in non-European areas, and it was, therefore, necessary to pass the resolution.

India did not seek to make any profit or saving out of the absence of the troops she would have to pay for if they had remained in India. Therefore, it had been agreed with the unanimous assent of the Legislative Council, that Indian revenues should continue, to bear the normal expense, while this country bore the extraordinary expenses. In any case they had warmly to recognise the substantial help which was being afforded to the Empire by the appearance of the Indian troops at a great number of points which extended through three continents from Tsingtau to La Bassee.

WORK OF INDIAN TROOPS.

There had been some complaint in the papers both here and in India, Mr. Roberts went on, as to the meagre details which had been given of the work of the Indian troops. It was known, of course, that they had taken part in the reduction of Tsingtau and in the rapid and successful occupation of Fao and Busra. They were in force in Egypt, and they took part in the attack against great odds in East Africa. Of course the main force was in France.

All accounts showed that all the Indian troops had acquitted themselves in accordance with the expectations of those who best knew their training and valour. They very soon adapted themselves to conditions of fighting which were as novel to them as to the English troops. They had stood the shell fire steadily, and when the time came to give details of their action in the recent fighting it would be a record of which both India and England would be proud. (Cheers.).

LOYALTY OF INDIA.

Referring to the loyalty which India had displayed, Mr. Roberts observed that one noted the fighting spirit of many of the ruling chiefs, who despatch telegrams pleading their personal rights to serve the King-Emperor in the field. It was very difficult to acknowledge adequately the princely munificence of the ruling chiefs in connection with the expedition. A wave of emotional and instinctive loyalty swept over the people of India, but besides that the educated classes had shown a loyalty based on reason and a recognition of the undeniable benefits conferred by British rule in India.

This feeling had found expression among Mussulmans, who recognised the folly of Turkey's attack upon the Empire. Indian Mussulmans, he believed had made up their minds that their secular allegiance was due to the Government of the King-Emperor, and the idea that the present war was a religious war was an absurdity. They know well the toleration and respect which their religion obtained in the British Empire. (Hear,hear.)

IMPERIAL PARTNERS.

What was happening, Mr. Roberts added, went to vindicate the policy of enlisting the co-operation of Indians to the work of Government. It was premature to anticipate the consequences of the participation of India in the world war of Europe, but they must recognise that India claimed not to be a mere dependent of, but a partner in, the Empire—(cheers)—and her partnership with us in spirit and on the battlefield could not but alter the angle from which all would henceforth look at the problems of the Government of India. (Hear, hear.)

In the atmosphere of friendship and good-will which united England and India to-day there was bright hope for the future. India and England must feel that East and West were engaged in a military friendship which was for the benefit of the Indian peoples and the Empire as a whole, and the common endeavours of these days would enable India to realise that she was occupying, and was destined to occupy, a place in our free Empire worthy alike of her ancient civilisation and thought and the valour of her fighting races and the patriotism of her sons. (Cheers.)

The motion was agreed to.

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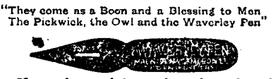

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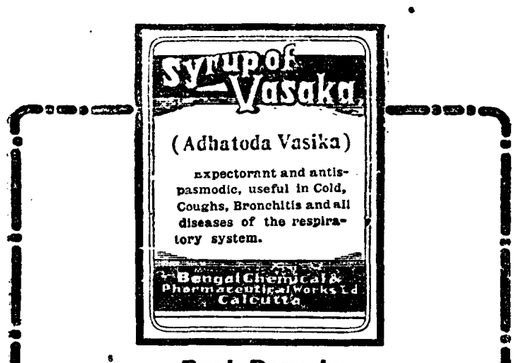
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TABLES TURNED ON THE ENEMY.

GERMAN ADVANCE BROKEN AT AMANCE.

In the following article, which is dated Nancy, Nov. 18, "The Times" Special Correspondent with the French forces on the Eastern frontier gives an account of the German offensive against Nancy. Although defeated at Mortagne, the French were able to turn retreat into attack, and the German advance of the capital of French Lorraine was definitely shattered at Amance.

The position taken up by the French for their stand after the retreat from Mortagne was well chosen. Beginning in the north at Mont Toulon, it was based first on the heights of Mont St. Jean, La Rochette, and Amance (the rock on which the attack broke), then protected by the Forests of Champenoux, St. Paul, and Crevic, and finally by the Forest of Vitrimont and a short stretch of the river Mortagne. Many of the regiments who helped to defend the 20-mile line had suffered terribly in front of Mortagne and during the retreat, and the survivors were shattered wrecks of the force that had marched so confidently (perhaps too confidently) into Germany nearly three weeks before. Yet even they, when they had been re-formed behind the divisions defending the entrenched line of the new front, returned again and again to the charge, and fought on day after day with increasing determination though with rapidly diminishing numbers. From the first the French were heavily outweighted. But, severe as their losses were, they always gave more than they got. With the "Division de Fer" as their inspiration and the 75's and 155's on the Plateau of Amance as a tower of defence in their rear, they fought on doggedly and cheerfully, with splendid dash, not like men who had just been driven back after a successful advance, but as men who were going to win. And that is the spirit in which they mean to go on to the end.

A DING-DONG STRUGGLE.

At first the struggle was most severe in the south, round Haraucourt, Rosieres, and Dombasle, the last of which, on the 22nd, was occupied by the enemy, though they were quickly driven out and retired on the heights and woods of Crevic. Next day there was the same sort of give and take along the heights north of the Dombasle Luneville road, and at Lemont and Crevic and Vitrimont, where thousands of German dead were left in the forest. On the 25th between Combesseau and Drouville, a strong German position was attacked by five French regiments, but, unsupported for once by their artillery, the French infantry suffered severely, one regiment losing 65 per cent. of its men killed and wounded, and for the time being the assault failed. They could not expect to be always victorious, but they never lost heart. During that long drawn out fortnight of fierce charge and counter-charge, in the fields and forests and the streets of the ruined and smoking villages, the fighting was so continuous that sometimes even to pick up the dead was impossible. Some of the wounded lay and suffered, without food or drink, for as much as five days. But even they, or those of them who survived that hideous ordeal, only asked to be cured of their wounds that they might go out and fight again.

FRENCH GUNS LOCATED.

Meanwhile, as they suspected, the Germans were placing their heavy guns in position. On September 4, German airmen flew over the plateau at a great height, and once they had made out the whereabouts of the French artillery the men working it had little rest. Four German batteries opened fire upon them, and the shells fell thick and fast, with a deafening din. At one time the fire was so severe that the French took refuge in the village. But here as well they were quickly detected by the enemy warplanes and captive balloons, and followed by a volley of shells which sent the villagers scutling to their cellars or flying over the fields. After a little the French troops made a dash for the plateau through a storm of flame and iron and reached the trenches near their guns, which luckily were well hidden and had not been touched. Their wounded they were obliged to take into the trenches with them. The fire was so hot it was out of the question to show even a hand. Then, after a time, it began to show signs of slackening, and some of the gunners, who had been crouching in the little wood on the plateau were able to get back to their pieces, and soon they were again in full action.

On the 8th the Kaiser gave his famous order, and the German troops came out of the woods, and headed by their bands, as if they were on parade, advanced solemnly on the French infantry positions half way up the plateau. They thought, because the French guns were silent, that they had been put out of action. The infantry let them come within about 200 yards and then, shouting loudly, rushed upon them with fixed bayonets. The two lines met with a violent shock, and the enemy, taken by surprise, gave way. But they were too late to escape. The 75's, firing at close range, moved them down rank by rank, and only a few got back to the cover of the woods. They were massacred as they fled. But they were well plucked.

"STE GENEVIEVE TO-NIGHT."

On the next day the French definitely took the offensive, and heavily bombarded the Champenoux woods, in which the enemy had taken shelter, till there were none left in them but the dead and those who were too severely wounded to escape. By 11 in the morning they were driven out, and the French artillerymen were able to slacken their efforts. For more than a week it had been almost impossible for them to get any sleep. They were utterly worn out, and were caked with mud from head to foot. But they had done their work at Amance, and therefore Nancy was saved.

For this was, as it proved, the last phase of the serious assault on the town. The effort of the Metz army, from the post which it had occupied at Pont a Mousson, to co-operate with the troops from Saarburg and Strassburg in the assault on Amance had already failed. Their programme was quite simple. They meant to worry Amance from the west while the others were bombarding it from the east. To do that they had to take the village of Ste. Genevieve, approaching it by way of the Pont-a-Mousson-Nancy road along the Moselle. They started on the fateful 22nd of August, full of enthusiasm, shouting out "Ste. Genevieve to-night: to-morrow Nancy!" All went well (as they say in the reports on railway accidents) till they reached another little village three miles up the river, where they had to leave the main road to get past it to Ste. Genevieve. Here they ran up against some unpleasant wire entanglements which the French had prepared for them about three-quarters of a mile in front of and to the left of their trenches. This obliged them to make the attack from their own left front, over a steep and exposed pitch, and they thought it best to prepare the way with their field artillery and some heavier guns, which, in the course of the next 75 hours, sowed Ste. Genevieve with 4,000 shells. There was only one regiment of infantry in the village (about 3,000 men against 12,000), but they were well sheltered in their trenches and only lost three killed and about 20 wounded in the course of the bombardment. The French batteries in support were so well concealed that the enemy's aeroplanes failed to locate them, and they allowed the Germans to waste their ammunition without firing a shot in return. They knew that the position was critical and that the safety of Nancy in all probability depended on their success.

"THE HOLE OF DEATH."

On the evening of the 24th the German commander, deceived by their silence and imagining that the infantry force had been crushed by the bombardment, gave the order to attack, and his formidable little army, still covered by the fire of its artillery, advanced on Ste. Genevieve in massed columns. Hearing the order and the bugles sounding the charge the German front ranks quickly rose from their crouching position and hurriedly fixed bayonets to repel the attack. The first volley caught them just as they reached the wire entanglements 200 yards in front of the trenches and mowed them down in hundreds. They fell in such dense masses that the men who came on from behind climbed over their bodies and the first row of entanglements at the same time. But they could get no farther. The French Lebels wiped them out, and the only result of their fine courage—for they came on to the assault four separate times—was that they left 4,000 dead in front of those murderous trenches. Then, almost at nightfall, they gave up the attempt; and fell back on Atton, the village in front of Pont-a-Mousson, through which they had passed so cheerfully three days before with their cries of "Nancy demain." For the moment their demoralization was complete. In the darkness some of them lost their way, and stumbling on the wire entanglements in front of Loisy fell into the river and were drowned. The survivors, when they reached Atton, christened Ste. Genevieve "The Hole of Death."

From the point of view of the numbers engaged this village fight was a small affair. But for the heroism of both sides, for the military intelligence of the relatively weak French force, and, above all, for the fact that it was the one combat that prevented the enemy from reaching Nancy by the Great Northern route, it equals in importance the much bigger battles round Lumeville and Amance. It was an essential part of the splendid and resolute campaign of defence which has been fought from the first day of the war by the Army of the East. The real Grande Couronne of Nancy in this war has been the "Division de Fer."

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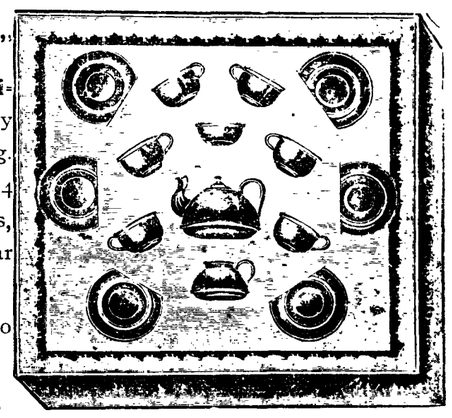

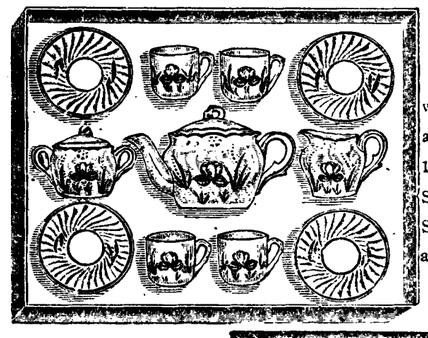

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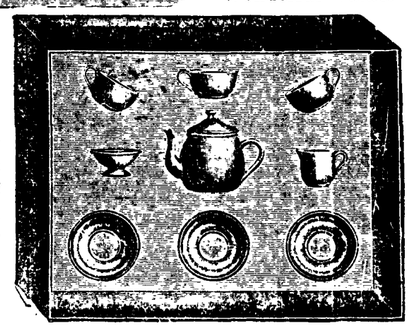

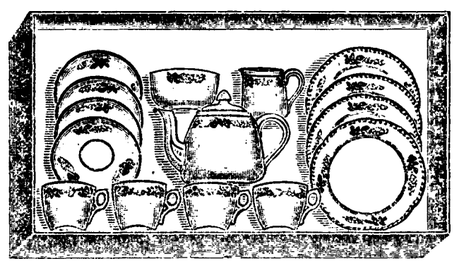

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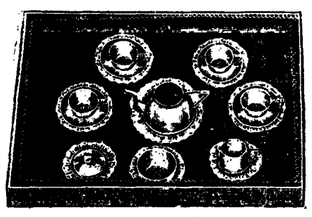

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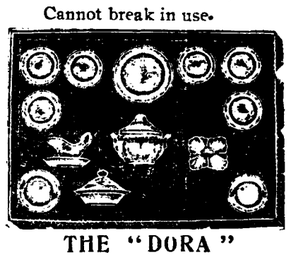

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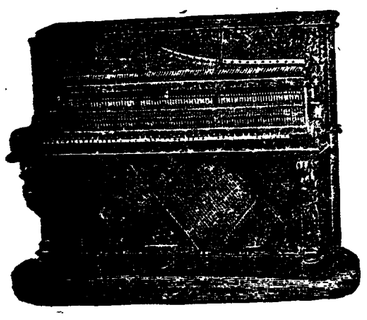

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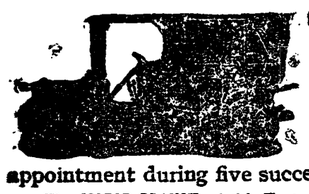

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